REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1925-26

(Ending 30th June 1926)

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BANGALORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS

1926

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1925-26 ENDING 30TH JUNE 1926.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SANITATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES, PHYSICAL FEATURES AND POPULATION. } reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12 and to page 68 of the Report for 1920-21.

Particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS. } will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

(i) Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and Members of Government.

Movements of His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja was in residence at Bangalore the whole of the month of July and the major part of August 1925. During December 1925 His Highness visited the source of the river Kaveri (Talakaveri) and also Talkad in connection with the Pancha Linga Darsana. His Highness proceeded on a tour in Northern India on 24th December 1925 and after visiting Bombay, Baroda, Dwaraka, Allahabad, Benares and Calcutta, returned to Mysore on 8th March 1926. His Highness was in residence at Ootacamund from 17th April to 9th June 1926. His Highness also visited Bhadravathi in June 1926 in connection with the opening ceremony of the Bhadra Anicut.

Movements of His Highness the Yuvaraja.

2. His Highness the Yuvaraja, who had proceeded on European tour in March 1925, returned to Mysore on 13th December 1925. His Highness left for Calcutta on 24th January 1926 *via* Bangalore and Madras and after staying at Calcutta for about three weeks, returned to the State with His Highness the Maharaja on 8th March 1926. After staying at Ootacamund from 24th March to 19th April 1926, His Highness the Yuvaraja, proceeded again on a tour to Europe on 21st April 1926, visiting on his way Shimoga, where His Highness opened the All India Scout Rally.

Movements of the Dewan and the Members of Council.

3. RAJAMANTRADHURINA SIR ALBION RAJKUMAR BANERJI, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., the Dewan, distributed prizes at the Pony Show at Kunigal, opened the filter beds at Chintamani and laid the foundation stone of the Government High School at Tiptur in July 1925. He toured in the Bangalore District, inspecting Devanahalli, Dodballapur, Nelamangala and Magadi Taluks in the same month. In September and October 1925, he was at Mysore to attend the Convocation of the Mysore University and the Dasara Durbars and to preside over the Representative Assembly and also visited Krishnarajasagara. In January 1926 he visited Sivasamudram. In the same month he proceeded to Delhi on State business and returned to Headquarters on 8th February 1926. In April 1926, he visited Kolar Gold Fields and at Devarayasamudra he opened a new dispensary.

4. AMIN-UL-MULK MIRZA M. ISMAIL, C.I.E., O.B.E., who was appointed Dewan towards the close of the year, visited in May 1926 the Bhadravathi Iron Works and left for Ooty in the latter part of the month. Returning from Ooty on 3rd June 1926, he left for Mysore on 10th June 1926 in connection with the sittings of the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council and attended the Birthday Durbars. He also accompanied His Highness the Maharaja in connection with the opening ceremony of the Bhadra Anicut.

5. MR. K. R. SRINIVASA IYENGAR, THE FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL, toured in the Mysore District in March 1926, visiting the Muzrai Institutions at Seringapatam, Thonnur and Melkote and also the Sri Adi Chunchinagiri Mutt in the Nelamangala Taluk.

6. MR. K. CHANDY, SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL, visited Channapatna in the second week of December 1925 to open the Sericultural Conference.

(ii) Political.

Refund of Custom Duty on Railway Stores.

7. During the year, the question of the State sharing in the refund of Customs Duty on railway stores imported by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, for the lines worked by them in the State, was favourably settled by the Government of India and a sum of Rs. 96,000 being the proportionate share of the Lines in the State, was paid to the State.

The Subsidy.

8. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees was paid to the British Government on the appointed dates.

The British Resident.

9. The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. Pears, C.S I., C.I.E., continued as British Resident.

(iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

10. There were two Sessions of the Representative Assembly, the first during the Dasara Season of 1925 and the second immediately before the Birthday of His Highness the Maharaja in June 1926.

11. At the Dasara Session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the principles of the following measures of legislation, *viz*:—

(1) The amendment to the Land Acquisition Regulation of 1894.
(2) The Election Offences and Enquiries Bill.
(3) Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code.
(4) Amendments to the Income Tax Regulation of 1923.
(5) Bill to further amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation I of 1883.
(6) Amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(7) Bill for the prevention and control of the spread of Contagious Diseases of Cattle in Mysore.
(8) Legislation in the matter of maintenance of Restored Tanks.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 6th measures. The House partly accepted the fifth measure and were not in favour of the rest.

Fifty interpellations were answered. Twenty-four general resolutions were moved at the meeting. Two special resolutions were also admitted and moved at the meeting, one of which related to the amendment of the Mysore Representative Assembly Regulation and the other to the distribution of freeships, half-freeships, merit and District Scholarships during 1925 in the Central and the Maharaja's Colleges. One hundred and twenty-six out of 178 representations were discussed.

12. At the Budget (June 1926) Session, 54 interpellations were answered. The opinion of the Assembly was taken in regard to the following five Bills:—

(1) The Bill to amend the Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation.
(2) The Bill to amend the Mysore Forest Regulation.
(3) The Bill to regulate the working of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories in the State.
(4) The Bill to repeal the Mysore Cotton Duties Regulation.
(5) The Bill to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

The Assembly approved of the general principles of all except the 3rd bill. The general discussion of the draft budget occupied two days of the session and

more than 80 members participated therein. There were 46 resolutions on the Budget, 15 of which were withdrawn by the movers after discussion, 14 were accepted by the Government and 1 was partly accepted and 16 lapsed for want of time.

Besides these, 13 resolutions on general subjects were discussed of which 6 were accepted by the Government, 1 was partly accepted, 4 were withdrawn, 1 was pressed to a division and passed by a large majority and in the case of the other relating to the introduction of the compulsory primary education scheme into all villages with a population of 500 and above, where there are schools in existence, 68 members voted in its favour and the rest of the House abstained from voting.

Of the 92 representations sent up, 27 were taken up at the meeting and the remainder lapsed for want of time.

(iv) Economic Conference.

13. During the year the three Boards of the Economic Conference, *viz.*, Education, Agriculture and Industries and Commerce, considered several important subjects, on some of which they sent up recommendation to Government. The others were referred to Select Committees for investigation and report. Orders were passed by the Government on most of the recommendations of the Boards.

Board of Industries and Commerce.

14. The Board of Industries and Commerce consisted of 7 official and 13 non-official members and they met thrice during the year. Seven Sub-Committees were formed and they met ten times in all. The following twelve subjects were discussed and recommendations submitted to Government with regard to them, *viz.*, (1) The exploitation of Ghat Forests, (2) Introduction of Workmen's Compensation Act, (3) Revision of Rules for the grant of Takkavi Loans, (4) Grants to Home Industries Classes, (5) Industrial Co-operation, (6) Trade conditions in Mysore, (7) Development, of Forest Industries, such as Tangadi Bark and Lac, (8) Revision of rules for the grant of prospecting licenses and mining leases, (9) Legislation to regulate the working of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories, (10) Scheme for the manufacture of Caustic Soda and Bleaching Powder, (11) Experiments on building stones and (12) Grant for the translation of Elementary books on Mechanical and Electrical Engineering into Kannada for the benefit of the working classes. Orders were passed by Government sanctioning the recommendations of the Board with regard to Subjects 3, 4, 5 and 7 above and the other recommendations are under the consideration of Government.

Board of Education.

15. The Board of Education met four times and eleven meetings of Sub-Committees were held. Fourteen subjects were considered by the Board and recommendations sent up to Government. Four of these subjects, *viz*:

(1) Rules of admission to Adult Night Schools, holding of examinations, revising curricula, etc.;
(2) Co-ordination of Technical and General Education;
(3) The translation of Elementary books in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering for the benefit of working classes; and
(4) Revision of the basis of allotment for backward and depressed classes.

had been referred to the Board by the Government for opinion. The other ten recommendations were in regard to (1) the equipment of schools, educational and hygienic, (2) the training of all untrained teachers in service in the course of five years at a cost of Rs. 55,000 per annum, (3) the organization of refresher courses in academic subjects and the creation of opportunities for research by High School teachers, (4) revised syllabuses for music and art instruction in Girl's Schools, (5) the opening of additional Boarding Middle Schools for Adikarnataka boys, separate school for Adidravidas and a central hostel for Adikarnataka teachers, (6) the necessity for a Borstal Act and the provision of suitable vocational and general educational training to adolescent offenders in the ordinary jails, etc., (7) payment of grants-in-aid to private bodies for opening orphanages and asylums for destitute children, (8) instruction in health and the supply of lanterns and prepared slides to all high schools and groups of schools of lower grades, (9) organising local help for the maintenance of aided village elementary schools and (10) physical education of boys.

Board of Agriculture.

16. The work of the Board of Agriculture was, as in the past, entirely of a deliberative and advisory nature. The following Subjects—some referred to the Board by Government for opinion, and the others initiated by the Board itself—were classified, and entrusted for investigation and study to different Sub-committees:—

(i) Rural Development.
(ii) Agricultural Education.
(iii) Live-stock.
(iv) Development of Coffee, Cardamom, Tea and Arecanut.
(v) Development of Cotton, Sugar-cane and Groundnut.
(vi) Sericulture.
(vii) Horticulture.

There were three meetings of the Board and nine Sub-Committee meetings during the year.

The recommendations of the Board regarding the following subjects were sanctioned by Government, and necessary action is being taken by the Departments concerned:—

(i) Supply of agricultural implements, seeds and manures to raiyats through Co-operative Societies.
(ii) Maintenance of breeding bulls by Village Panchayets.
(iii) Formation of special Sericultural Co-operative Societies.
(iv) Organization of a Provincial Sericultural Association to act as a Bureau of Commercial Information and to keep a constant watch over all the interests of the silk industry in the State.
(v) A scheme to throw open part of the Yemmedoddi Amrut Mahal Kaval in the Kadur District for fruit cultivation.

The following were among the schemes worked up by the Board during the year which were still under consideration of Government at the close of the year:—

(i) The starting of Horticultural classes and the opening of a Fruit Nursery and Orchard in the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore;
(ii) Bee-keeping as a subsidiary cottage industry;
(iii) Popularization of artificial manures; and
(iv) A scheme to bring about a consolidation of scattered holdings based on extensive propaganda and education among the raiyats coupled with the granting of certain concessions.

Orders of Government have been passed since the commencement of the current year sanctioning the first three of these schemes.

Economic Conference.

17. The annual session of the Economic Conference was held on the 30th July of 1926 at Bangalore when the Dewan presided. In the opening speech he called attention to the need for (1) a survey of the resources and of production in the Districts, (2) a closer connection of the Central Organization with the Boards and the periodical meetings of the Standing Committees to review their work and revise their programmes and (3) the improvement of the District organization for Economic work and the revival of the appointment of the District Economic Superintendents.

(v) Important Events and Administrative Measures.

Administrative Changes.

18. Rajamantra Dhurina Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, KT., C.S.I., C.I.E., was permitted to retire from the Office of Dewan from the 1st of May 1926 and Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza M. Ismail, C.I.E., O.B.E., was appointed as Dewan from that date. Mr. K. R. Srinivasiengar, First Member of Council was granted six months' combined leave from 15th May 1926, preparatory to retirement and Mr. K. Chandy, Second Member of Council was appointed to officiate as First Member of Council. Rajakaryaprasakta Dewan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao was appointed to officiate as Second Member of Council from 15th May 1926.

Rajamantrapravina Dr. Sir Brajendranath Seal, was permitted to relinquish the duties of Extra Member of Council in May 1926.

Flood Relief.

19. Although there were no heavy and abnormal floods in any part of the State during the year, the flood relief operations started in the previous year were continued in the Districts of Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug. A sum of Rs. 1,14,783 was allotted during the year for affording relief to sufferers from the floods, for grant of Takavi and Land Improvement Loans, for acquisition of lands for shifting riverside villages which were within the danger zone, for sinking drinking water wells on new village sites and extensions and for making advances to House-Building Co-operative Societies. The expenditure incurred out of the allotment amounted to Rs. 90,411. The Flood Relief Committees formed in the Districts for the collection and distribution of relief donations continued to work during the year and raised subscriptions from all sources to the extent of Rs. 1,13,414, of which Rs. 52,003 represented contributions from the public. Out of the total collections, a sum of Rs. 79,015 was spent on relief operations, leaving a balance of Rs. 34,399. A sum of Rs. 29,028 out of this balance was surrendered to the Central Flood Relief Committee. Government placed on record their appreciation of the valuable services rendered in this connection by officers of Government and many leading non-official gentlemen who took prompt and immediate steps during the flood to afford relief to people in distress. Government awarded a public service medal to Mr. Ambigar Chella of the T.-Narsipur Taluk, who displayed exceptional courage in carrying persons and property safe across the Cauvery river in high floods at considerable personal risk. Five medals and fourteen certificates were also presented to persons who rendered valuable service in saving the lives of people and providing shelter and relief to the distressed.

Distress.

20. Owing to ill distributed and scanty rainfall in the months of July and August 1925, signs of distress appeared in parts of Siddlaghatta, Srinivaspur, Goribidnur and Bagepalli Taluks of Kolar District and the Pavagada and Maddagiri Taluks of Tumkur District and continued to cause anxiety until the copious rains of September, October and November 1925 and the later Mungar rains relieved the situation. The Revenue Commissioner toured in the affected parts and as a result of his reports, Government sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 1,10,700 for starting relief works, such as Gokattes, Cart-tracks, Panchayet and Taluk Board works to provide labour to the cooly classes, for freely granting Takavi and Land Improvement Loans, for affording gratuitous relief to sufferers and for village improvement works and sinking temporary wells. A total expenditure of Rs. 68,187 was incurred on the several items of relief. Difficulty for drinking water in Maddagiri town continued throughout the year and Government sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,255 for the purpose of repairing a Katte at the foot of the Maddagiri Hills for storing water. Besides these relief measures, remissions of assessment to the extent of Rs. 41,438 were granted during the year by the Deputy Commissioners of the two districts in respect of the affected Taluks and the Revenue Commissioner sanctioned suspension of half wet assessment to the extent of Rs. 14,831 in the taluks of Goribidnur, Bagepalli and Siddlaghatta. Government also sanctioned the remission of half wet assessment amounting to Rs. 3,000 in 13 Villages of the Maddagiri Taluk.

Decentralisation of Audit.

21. In pursuance of the system of decentralisation of Audit without impairing control by the regular audit agency of the Comptroller, devised at the close of the previous year, a separate accounts and audit branch was constituted during the year in the Chief Electrical Engineer's Office. The system has since been extended to the Military Department.

Revenue Audit.

22. The system of Revenue Audit and Inspection of Office Systems introduced as a tentative measure in January 1925 was continued during the year. The Inspector of Office Systems scrutinised the accounts of 35 offices relating to Land Revenue, Excise, Forest and other Departments and his investigations brought to light several cases of loss of Revenue due to a defective system of accounts and laxity of supervision. The improved system of office procedure recommended by the Inspector of Office Systems has been introduced in all Revenue Offices and in the office of the Conservator of Forests. With a view to keep down the cost of special establishment the duties of the Inspector were entrusted to one of the Secretaries to Government.

Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions.

23. The Separation Scheme was extended to the Chitaldrug District with effect from 1st October 1925 and the scheme is now in operation throughout the State.

Laws Delays' Committee.

The question of devising measures for mitigating the hardships caused to litigants by the delays in the disposal of Civil suits, appeals and execution proceedings and for minimising the inconvenience experienced by them in obtaining adequate satisfaction for the decrees passed by Courts, has been engaging the attention of Government as well as the Chief Court for some time past. Though the several measures adopted so far have afforded some relief, it was considered desirable that a thorough examination of the question should be made by a Committee and proposals submitted after taking into consideration the recommendations of the Indian Civil Justice Committee and their applicability to local conditions. Government, therefore, appointed during the year a Committee presided over by one of the Judges of the Chief Court. The committee has sent up its recommendations which are under the consideration of Government.

Malnad Improvement.

24. The Special Officer appointed to investigate the general economic condition of one Taluk in each of the three Malnad Districts submitted his report in July 1925. Government appointed a Committee with Mr. K. Chandy, First Member of Council, as Chairman to examine in detail the various questions involved in the report. The Representative Assembly was consulted on the main recommendations of the Committee, *viz.*, the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks, the Introduction of a Record of Rights, and legislation for the relief of indebted agriculturists.

Government have since passed orders establishing a Land Mortgage Bank in one Taluk in each of the three Malnad Districts of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur. Government deputed an officer to Bombay to study the working of the system of Record of Rights in the Bombay Presidency. Government also intend to undertake legislation on the lines of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee to the appointment of a District Committee for each of the 3 districts to advise Government on Malnad Improvement measures.

The Special Engineering staff entertained during the previous year for conducting a survey of inter-village and inter-taluk communications in the Malnad was continued during the year under report. Road survey to the extent of 56 miles was completed and tracings prepared for village communications for a length of about 200 miles. The question of utilising a portion of the Irrigation Cess Fund for improving the malnad roads is engaging the attention of Government and a Committee has been appointed in this connection.

A preliminary survey of Malaria and Hookworm disease prevailing in the Manjarabad Taluk was conducted during the year by a Reserve Sanitary Inspector. A disease survey of the whole State with special reference to the Malnad is under consideration. Quinine was purchased at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 for distribution among the people. Thirty-three wells were sunk during the year.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

The recorded total area of the State was 18,897,803 acres as against 18,948,622 acres in the previous year. Deducting alienated lands, partly or wholly rent-free, of the extent of 13,23,576 acres and 88,93,255 acres not available for occupancy (being minor inams, forests or unculturable waste), a net extent of 8,680,972 acres was available for cultivation, of which 8,010;623 acres or 92·28 per cent were under occupancy as against 8,009,794 or 92·06 per cent in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 829 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,020,793 with an area of 8,045,453 acres giving an average of 7·88 acres per holding.

(ii) Land Survey and Settlement.

2. Proposals for the retrenchment and reorganization of the department were submitted to Government during the year as the resurvey operations in the State had been finished and the department had to enter on a new phase of activity. There was no field work to be done on any large scale during the year, except in connection with Inam Villages and in connection with the reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands in a few Government Villages. During the greater part of the year, the field establishments were, therefore, employed on copying tippans—a step preparatory to the distribution and formation of District Survey Staff. Resurvey.

3. Survey had been commenced in some Inam villages and was in progress at the close of the previous year. Detailed survey of 11 Inam Villages was completed during the year. One thousand and four hundred and eight fields with an area of 5,290 acres were measured during the year. Classification for the first time of both soil and water was completed in 2,331 fields with an area of 7,105 acres, in 9 Inam villages. The reclassification of 82 Government villages and 20 Inam villages comprising in all 1,678 numbers with an area of 5,363 acres was completed in the early part of the year. In addition to the above, measurement work in respect of lands granted for cultivation from Kharab and assessed waste numbers and other miscellaneous work were attended to during the year in 23 Government and Inam villages comprising 1,533 numbers with an area of 2,849 acres. The Barasathi work consisted mainly of akar or plotting work done in respect of 21 taluks comprising 672 villages with 1,26,282 survey numbers. On completion of akar work, the preparation of copies of field tippans in respect of 431 villages comprising 62,533 survey numbers with 14,54,707 waslas was attended to by the establishments. The system of printing tippan copies by the ferro-prussiate process was newly introduced during the year and was found to work satisfactorily. The work was commenced in January 1926 and ferro-type copies of 172 villages were printed before the close of the year. Original Measurement. Original Classification. Reclassification. Monsoon work.

4. During the year, revision settlement was introduced into the taluks of Anekal, Channapatna, Malvalli, Chamrajnagar, Gundlupet and Krishnarajpete resulting in an increase of assessment to the extent of Rs. 1,97,685. The whole State has now been brought under resettlement with the exception of the taluks of Kankanhalli, T.-Narsipur and Nanjangud, resettlements of which fall due during the next 3 years. The printing of the maps of 1,498 villages of taluks resettled in previous years was in arrears at the beginning of the year. To these, were added the maps of 1,295 villages of the 6 taluks resettled during the year under report. Thus there were 2,793 villages for which maps had to be printed during the year. Of these, the maps of 1,467 villages were printed and issued during the year, leaving the maps of 1,326 villages to be printed. Maps of ten villages were reprinted for Resettlement. Maps.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION

(i) Legislation.

A. The Legislative Council.

During the year under report, the Legislative Council met thrice. The first two meetings were as usual held at Bangalore and the third at Mysore.

2. During the September Session which lasted for five days, the Mysore Village Panchayet Bill, the Mysore District Boards' Bill and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906 were read in the Council and referred to Select Committees. The Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Insolvency in Mysore and the Mysore Coffee Cess Bill were finally passed. The restriction on the number of interpellations and the resolutions was removed by the amendment of certain Standing Orders. Twelve resolutions were tabled for discussion. Of these, four were withdrawn without discussion, five after discussion, two were accepted by Government and one was lost. One of the important resolutions accepted related to the deletion in future of the terms 'Holeya' or 'Panchama' from the Government Records and other documents and the substitution of 'Adidravida,' and 'Adikarnataka' to denote the members of these Communities.

3. The February Session commenced on 23rd February 1926 and concluded its sittings on 3rd March 1926. The Bill to amend the Civil Courts Regulation, 1883, the Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904 and the Bill to amend the Mysore Income-tax Regulation, 1923 were read in Council and referred to Select Committees. The Bill to amend the Land Revenue Code, 1888 was read and considered and it was agreed that it may be passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council without being referred to a Select Committee. The three Local Self-Government Bills introduced during the September Session together with the Select Committee Reports thereon were discussed at great length. The motion that these bills as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council was carried. Seven resolutions which were tabled for discussion were not taken up for want of time.

4. The Budget Session commenced its sittings on 22nd June 1926 in the Jaganmohan Palace Pavilion, Mysore, and concluded its deliberations on 1st July 1926. The three Local Self-Government Bills, the Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888 and the Bill to repeal the Mysore Cotton Duties Regulation, 1896 (which was dealt with as an emergent measure) were finally passed. The motions that the Bill to amend the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Land acquisition Regulation, 1894 together with the reports of the Select Committees thereon be passed at the next or subsequent meeting of the Council were also passed. The last day was devoted to the consideration of resolutions. Of the 30 resolutions on the agenda, eleven were discussed and the rest lapsed. Two important resolutions accepted by the Government related to the excavation of high level channels from the Krishnarajasagara and the bringing of Hunsur and Heggaddevankote taluks under the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

5. One hundred and thirty four interpellations were put and answered during the year. At the time of voting on demands, ordinary and supplemental, during the February and Budget Sessions, 211 cut motions were brought up and the majority of them were withdrawn after discussion.

6. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Legal measures enacted.

7. *The Mysore Patents and Designs Regulation, 1925.*—This Regulation is based on the British Indian Act II of 1911 and replaces the Mysore Inventions and Designs Regulation, 1894. It simplifes the procedure in regard to the acquisition of a patent, gives better protection to the inventor and provides greater facilities for the filing of objections by the public. The following further improvements over the previous law are also made in the Regulation :—

(*a*) Patents do not lapse on the cessation of foreign patents.
(*b*) Patents can be granted in a form more suitable for commercial purposes than formerly.
(*c*) Proprietorship of patents and designs is more fully recorded.
(*d*) Validity of patents is certified in certain cases for purposes of costs in subsequent suits, so that a patentee can be protected against wilful infringers.
(*e*) Every ground available for revocation of a patent may be pleaded in a suit for infringement.
(*f*) Threats of legal proceedings for an alleged infringement will be actionable except where the patentee proceeds, with diligence and despatch, to commence action for any infringement in a court.
(*g*) Copyright in registered designs may be extended from 5 to 10 or 15 years and
(*h*) Provision is made for the appointment of a Controller of patents and designs.

8. *The Lepers Regulation, 1925.*—This Regulation provides for the registration and segregation of certain classes of lepers and the control of lepers following certain callings. Every leper is to be registered and pauper lepers and lepers who cannot take care of themselves, or cannot be taken proper care of by any friend or relative, are to be sent to a leper asylum by the order of a Magistrate. Government may in any area prohibit lepers from engaging themselves in certain trades and callings. The members of the Board appointed for a leper asylum or the District Magistrate, may order the discharge of a leper from the leper asylum.

9. *A Regulation further to amend the Indian Penal Code as in force in Mysore.*—This provides that for purposes of enhanced punishment for offences under Chapter XII and XVII of the Code, previous convictions in British India for offences under those chapters may also be taken into consideration.

10. *The Mysore Factories (Amendment) Regulation, 1925.*—This Regulation introduces certain important amendments to the Factories Regulation, 1914. They bring the smaller factories under the operation of the Regulation and secure the interests of the labourers by providing for shorter periods of work with reasonable hours of rest in the intervals and with weekly or periodical holidays. The age limit of children that could be employed in factories is raised and provision is made for the prohibition of the employment of women and children in certain classes of industries such as those connected with the reduction or treatment of zinc or lead ore and the melting of certain lead salts. Provision is also made for enforcing better sanitary arrangements in the factories and for the payment of compensation to the injured party out of the fine imposed in respect of an offence causing bodily injury or death.

11. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Vaccination Regulation, 1906.*—Under this Regulation, vaccination is made compulsory in all Municipalities and in the area under the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, and power is taken to declare vaccination compulsory in any other local area.

12. *The Government Securities Regulation, 1925.*—This Regulation brings the law relating to Government Securities into line with that prevailing in British India. Certain matters of procedure such as renewal of securities, recognition of legal representatives, provision for indemnities, etc., are placed on a statutory basis. Greater facilities are given to the public in the matter of securities held in trust. Provision is made for the recognition of a member of a Joint Family as its manager on production of a certificate from a magistrate. Provision is made for conversion, consolidation or sub-division of any security and for taking of indemnities in certain cases. Summary procedure is laid down to expeditiously meet claims in respect of small holdings to the extent of Rs. 5,000 standing in the name of deceased persons.

13. *The Ancient Monuments Preservation Regulation, 1925.*—This Regulation provides for the better preservation of ancient monuments of archæological, historical

special procedure to be followed in the case of Government Securities held l minors or lunatics.

The provisions of Sub-Section (1) of Section 6 of the Regulation we extended to (1) the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras District, (2) Tl Manager, Bavnagar Durbar Bank, (3) The Accountant-General, Punjab, and (4) Tl Registrar, Mysore University.

(ii) Military.

Composition and Strength.

32. The Mysore Forces consisted of two regiments of Cavalry and three Batt lions of Infantry and one troop of 75 carts and 150 bullocks of the Transpo Corps.

33. The actual strength of the Forces as it stood on 30th June 1926 a compared with the sanctioned complement was as hereunder:—

	Commissioned Officers		Non-Commissioned Officers		Rank and file		Medical and Veterinary		Followers, etc.		Total	
	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned
Cavalry ...	39	40	131	138	656	735	4	5	114	117	944	1,035
Infantry ...	55	60	369	384	1,213	1,368	...	...	95	106	1,732	1,918
Transport Corps ...	7	4	25	16	120	80	2	1	61	47	215	149

There were 418 Maharattas, 369 Mohammedans, 47 Brahmins and Rajputs, 24 Christians, 8 Kashtriyas and 78 other castes in the Cavalry; 63(Mohammedans, 257 Christians, 173 Brahmins and Rajputs, 183 Maharattas, 3(Gentus and 444 other castes in the Infantry; and 130 Mohammedans, 17 Gentus, 16 Maharattas, 11 Brahmins and Rajputs, 8 Christians and 33 other castes in the Transport Crops.

Command and Recruitment.

34. Major J. A. W. Foottit, I.A., was in command of the State Forces from 1st July 1925 to 17th September 1925 when he proceeded on leave prior to reversion to the British Service and Mr. C. S. Kuppuswamy Iyengar, Personal Assistant to the Chief Commandant, was in charge of the Commandant's duties during the remaining portion of the year. Final proposals in connection with the reorganization of the forces were submitted to Government during the year. Pending reorganization, portions of the Cavalry were kept dismounted. In view of the contemplated reduction in the strength of both the Cavalry and the Infantry, recruitment was practically suspended during the year.

Mysore Lancers.

35. Major M. C. Subbaraj Urs, I.D.S.M., having been retired in July 1925, Captain B. P. Krishne Urs, M.C., I.D.S.M., was promoted to the rank of Major and confirmed as Commandant of the Lancers from 27th July 1925. The revised programme of training adopted during the year enabled individual and collective training being carried out methodically to the best advantage of every soldier in the regiment in receiving instruction in various capacities and also giving every individual an opportunity to go on leave. Discipline was well maintained. A Sowar and a Farrier were Court-martialed during the year, the first for absence without leave and the second for desertion. Both were awarded three months' imprisonment with hard labour and discharged from service. In the Northern India Rifle Association matches, 5 teams from the Regiment competed and their scores were very high. In the South India Rifle Association Meeting held at Bangalore, 8 officers and 27 men competed and won the Kitchner Cup and the Indian Officers Pistol Cup and money prizes to the extent of over Rs. 625. Five teams consisting of 20 Non-Commissioned Officers and men competed for and won the famous Harris Cup during the year. A Sowar who was attending the Armourers Course at Kirkee finished the course successfully and returned to Headquarters. A Jamedar attended the Long Equitation Course at Saugar and qualified himself in the First Class with the remark that he is an exceptionally capable Indian Officer. Two Farriers attended the Farriers' Course in the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, and after successfully passing the course returned to Headquarters. A Jamedar attended the Tenth Combined Course at Pachmarhi and the results

Drill and Discipline.

Rifle Meetings.

Instructional Courses.

are awaited. A Lance Duffedar was detailed for the Southern Command Physical Training Course at Poona and returned duly qualified. Ten Non-Commissioned Officers and men were under training in First Aid, Sanitation, Stretcher Drill, etc., in the local Indian Station Hospital. Five Officers, 72 men and 64 horses took part in the Madras Naval Military and Air Force Tournament in February 1926. The Officers won five cups and three lances and the other ranks won two cups, one lance and three medals besides the 1st and 2nd prize cups and four medals in tent pegging competitions. Thirty-seven men of the lancers took part in the sports held in connection with the local Christmas Fair and Exhibition. The Lancers Polo Team competed in 7 Polo Tournaments during the year and won the Cups in the Mysore Dasara Polo Tournament and the Madras Gymkhana Novices Polo Tournament, the Bobbili Challenge Cup and for the second year the Desaraj Urs Challenge Cup in the Bangalore Junior Handicap Polo Tournament. Entries for the Bangalore Gymkhana Races were sent in as usual and many 1st and 2nd prizes were won. The Riding School had 2 Probationers and 41 sowars at the beginning of the year; 8 remounts were admitted during the year and 19 sowars passed out, leaving 2 Probationers, 22 sowars and 8 remounts under training at the close of the year. Eight Probationary Police Inspectors and 4 men from His Highness the Maharaja's Body Guards received training in equitation in the school during the year.

Sports.

Riding School.

36. The health of the Unit was fairly good and the sanitation of the lines was satisfactory. There were on 1st July 1925, 292 horses (including 12 Polo Ponies of the Mysore Horse) on the strength of the regiment, The additions during the year were 22 and the decreases numbered 75, leaving 239 horses on the strength of the Unit at the close of the year. The condition of the horses was good in spite of the heavy work which devolved on them all the year round, owing to the change periodically from squadron to squadron. Of the 23 mules that remained on the Regimental Transport on 1st July 1925, 3 were cast and sold during the year, leaving 20 mules on the 30th June 1926. One squadron consisting of 5 officers and 132 other ranks took part in the Brigade Manœuvres in January 1926 and worked very satisfactorily. One squadron was sent to Mysore for duty in connection with the Dasara festivities in September and October 1925 and another squadron was deputed for special duties at Mysore during the Birthday festivities in June 1926. The Technical Adviser for Musketry, Indian State Forces, inspected the Unit in November 1925 and the work of the officers and men was very satisfactory and elicited congratulations from the Military Adviser-in-Chief. The Technical Adviser for signalling inspected the Regiment in November and December 1925 and was impressed by the good progress made by the signalling staff. The Civil Chief Master Armourer inspected the Arms of the Unit in December 1925 and found them in good order. The reading room of the regiment continued to be popular and the Co-operative Society showed steady progress and a Dairy Farm was newly added to the Society. Several improvements and repairs to the lines were carried out during the year and electric street lights were installed.

General.

37. The Mysore Horse was as usual paraded and exercised in mounted and dismounted drill, squadron training, etc. Infantry Drill and training were arranged for the dismounted details. Discipline was well maintained. The recruits and trained soldiers carried out the usual musketry practice. There were 21 recruits in the Riding School at the beginning of the year and 17 of them were discharged and there were no admissions. There were 4 recruits in the Riding School on 30th June 1926. On 1st July 1925 there were 132 horses on the strength and 4 were taken over from the Mysore Lancers. The casualties during the year numbered 18, leaving 118 horses on the strength at the close of the year. The condition of the horses was good.

Mysore Horse.

38. The Mysore Infantry consisted of 3 Battalions each of the authorised strength of 604 combatants and 27 followers. The actual strength on the 30th June 1926 was 1637 combatants and 95 camp followers. The casualties during the year were 98. The health of the Units was good and the discipline fair. As usual, detachments with band were sent to Mysore for special duty during the Dasara and Birthday festivities. The usual annual musketry practice for the recruits was carried out at Bangalore and Mysore. The strength of the recruit boys' establishment at the close of the year was 60.

Infantry.

Transport Corps.

39. The strength of the Corps on 30th June 1926 was one Command one Subedar, two Jamedars, one Veterinary Officer, 96 Rank and File, 27 follov and 21 workshop establishment belonging to the permanent cadre of the Corps 3 Officers, 49 Rank and File and 13 followers who continued as supernumera pending absorption during reorganization. Foot-Drill and Physical-Drill for men were held during the year. Owing to the existence of a number of supernu raries no enlistments were needed. The casualties in the Corps numbered Discipline in the Corps was satisfactory. The health of the Unit was good a the sanitation of the lines maintained satisfactorily. There were 10 ponies, 3 mu and 146 bullocks on the strength of the Corps at the beginning of the year. Th were 28 casualties among the bullocks. Thirty bullocks were purchased from Amrut Mahal Department. Thus, there were 10 ponies, 3 mules and 148 bullo on the strength at the close of the year. The condition of the animals was go All the bullocks were protected against Rinderpest and the inoculation by t "Simultaneous Method" was successfully carried out. A detachment was detai in connection with the Pony Show at Kunigal. Another detachment was detai for duty with the Mysore Lancers during Brigade Manœuvres in January 1926.

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

40. There were at the beginning of the year on the Farm 8 stallions, mares and 63 foals. The additions during the year were 2 stallions, 15 mares a 29 foals. The reductions by death, sale, transfers, etc., were 2 stallions, 12 mai and 27 foals. There were thus at the end of the year 8 stallions, 62 mares and foals on the Farm. The number of Government mares, covered during the ye was 52 and 41 of them held, giving a percentage of 78·8 against 69·4 in the previo year. The District stallions covered 89 mares during the year as against 58 duri the previous year. The method of rearing foals adopted during the previous tv years, having proved most successful was made permanent. Fifteen horse two years old, were sold at Bombay for Rs. 14,750 or an average of Rs. 983 p head. The highest value realised by a horse was Rs. 2,100. Besides these, a amount of Rs. 5,205 was realised by the sale of horses within the State. Repor received from the purchasers of these horses show that they have all turned o well. The show held during the year for the purpose of demonstrating and popul rising horse breeding among the raiyats proved a great success. The valuation the Live-stock that remained on the Farm at the close of the year was Rs. 82,18 against Rs. 1,05,189, at the close of the previous year. The receipts of the Far from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 28,191. The expenditure on th Farm during the year was Rs. 61,858 against Rs. 67,537 during 1924-25.

Finance.

41 The total expenditure under the head "Army" during the year amounte to Rs. 16,38,919 against Rs. 16,75,508 in the previous year.

(iii) Police.

Strength, Recruitment and discipline.

42. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police Force during the yea consisted of 921 Officers and 5,320 constables as against 920 Officers and 5,30 constables in the previous year. There was also a temporary force of 5 Officer and 38 men as against 6 Officers and 34 men in the previous year. Four hundre and seventy-two enlistments were made during the year as against 451 in th previous year. The number of vacancies at the end of the year was 86 as agains 47 at the end of the year 1924-25. The casualties during the year totalled 37 against 433 in the previous year. Fifty men were dismissed and 41 deserted th force. There were 43 deaths and 94 resignations and 72 men were discharged o pension. The total number of officers and men punished departmentally an judicially was 2,603 as against 2,220 in the previous year. Of these, 2,574 wer for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 29 for offences. The mone rewards granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,000-15-0 as against Rs. 1,748 i the previous year. Of the amount awarded to the officers and men, a sum o Rs. 663, as against Rs. 752-8-0 in the previous year, was from the Budget grant o the department and the balance of Rs. 337-15-0 was from the other departments o the State and private individuals. A further sum of Rs. 268 from the Budge grant was awarded to 3 British Police Officers and 2 men and also to 30 privat individuals. Thirteen officers and 59 constables were lent on payment to privat

individuals, corporate bodies and departments working on a *quasi* commercial basis against 14 officers and 81 constables in the previous year. The Police Training School had 3 classes as in the previous year. In all, 220 students were trained. Instruction was given in photography and stenography to students in the Inspector's Class. Students in Station House Officers' Classes were instructed in stenography in Kannada language.

43. The number of cognisable offences and their disposal as compared with the previous year was as follows:— Statistics of Crime.

	Opening Balance	Number Reported	Total	Transferred to British Police	Investigation refused	Declared false or non-cognisable
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1924–25 ...	3,399	7,804	11,203	10	439	2,056
1925–26 ...	3,173	7,659	10,832	14	453	1,838

	Returned as undetectable	Struck off on A Form	Withdrawn	Compounded	Convicted	Acquitted or discharged	Otherwise disposed of	Pending
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1924–25 ...	822	97	41	88	3,256	1,209	12	3,173
1925–26 ...	1,013	72	34	105	3,168	1,055	5	3,075

Of the pending cases, 1,054 cases were pending with the Magistrates on "A" Form, 729 cases on "B" Form and 1,292 cases were under investigation with the Police at the end of the year. As compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the number of cases pending with the Police at the end of the year, while there was a decrease in the number of cases pending both with the Magistrates and the Police. The total number of persons concerned in cognisable cases, dealt with by the Police, was 9,275 (5,376 arrested, 1,756 appearing before the Magistrates under orders and 2,143 pending from the previous year) as against 10,263 in 1924-25. Out of these, 104 persons were evading arrest, 169 were released by the Police under Section 169 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 48 were released by the Magistrates before trial, 3,923 were convicted, 2,656 were acquitted or discharged, cases against 9 were struck off, cases against 42 were withdrawn, cases against 204 were compounded, 2 escaped, 8 died, 8 transferred and 2,206 remained in custody at the close of the year pending investigation or trial, or on bail. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried was 59·6 against 57·77 in the previous year. The total number of non-cognisable cases entertained by the Magistrates during the year was 7,764 against 8,847 in the previous year. Including 1,357 cases pending from the previous year, the total number of cases dealt with during the year was 9,121. Of these, 2,561 or 28·1 per cent ended in conviction as against 2,772 or 26·16 per cent and 4,738 ended in acquittal or discharge as against 5,563 in the previous year. Inclusive of 2,691 persons who were under trial at the beginning of the year, 16,834 persons appeared before courts in non-cognisable cases. Of these, 13,753 persons were tried (3,054 convicted and 10,699 acquitted or discharged), 583 persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 6 died or escaped, 76 were concerned in cases which were compounded or withdrawn, 67 in cases transferred and the remaining 2,349 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year. One hundred and twelve persons concerned in 86 cases were arrested by the Village Police as against 87 persons in 73 cases in the previous year. Of these, 71 persons in 65 cases were convicted, 27 persons in 12 cases were acquitted or discharged and 14 persons in 9 cases were

Cognisable cases.

Non-cognisable cases.

awaiting trial at the close of the year. During the year under report 693 cognisable and 41 non-cognisable cases were referred to the Police for enquiry as against 510 cognisable and 39 non-cognisable cases in the previous year. The total number of Sessions cases was 106 against 108 in the last year. Of these, 57 or 70·1 per cent ended in conviction and 9 were awaiting trial. The largest number of Sessions cases was in the Bangalore and Mysore Districts and the highest percentage of convictions was in cases of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields. As compared with the results of the previous year, there was an increase in the percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained but the per centage of persons convicted was almost the same. The total number of cases of serious offences against person (including those pending from the previous year) was 1,038 as against 1,036 in the previous year. Sixteen cases of murder out of 71 reported ended in conviction. The motive in 14 murders related to intrigues about women and love affairs, in 6 to domestic quarrels, in 7 to gain and in 7 to illwill. Out of 1,926 persons convicted of offences relating to coin under Chapter XII and to property under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 231, the corresponding figures for 1924-25 being 2,428 and 228 respectively. The total value of property lost in 2,646 cognisable cases was about Rs. 2,25,106 as against Rs. 2,47,368, the value of property lost in 3,157 cases during the previous year. Property valued at Rs. 1,03,002 was recovered in 1,845 cases as against property valued at Rs. 1,18,315 recovered in 2,223 cases during the previous year. The percentage of the value of property recovered to that lost was 45·75 against 47·83 in the previous year.

Sessions cases.

Working of the Arms and other Regulations.

44. Under the Mysore Arms Regulation 20,950 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1,925 as against 20,766 in the calendar year 1924. There were 52 cases (involving 51 persons) of prosecution for violation of the provisions of this Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder. Forty-one cases involving forty-one persons ended in conviction while six cases involving six persons ended in acquittal or discharge and the remaining five cases involving four persons were pending trial at the close of the year. Neither arms nor ammunition were manufactured during the year in any of the districts except Bangalore, where 8 arms were reported to have been manufactured. During the calendar year 1925 the number of licenses issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation was 260, *i.e.*, 33 less than in the previous year. The amount of license fees realised also fell from Rs. 2,334 in 1924 to Rs. 1,735. There were no cases of prosecution under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation. Three hundred and eighty-two juveniles were warned under the Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation as first offenders during the year as against 120 in the previous year. No specific cases were dealt with under the Coffee Stealing Prevention Regulation in the Districts of Kadur and Hassan but two cases involving two persons were registered for the offences under Sections 379 and 406, Indian Penal Code and they ended in conviction. The total numbers of processes including those under the Breach of Contract Act issued, executed and unexecuted during the year were 148,587, 120,887 and 25,773 as against 152,222, 123,428 and 26536 respectively in the previous year. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven cases were pending with the Police for execution at the close of the year.

During the official year ending 30th June 1926, 363 motor vehicles were registered under the Motor Vehicles Regulation and Rules, realising a fee of Rs. 5,560. The number of accidents reported during the year was 31, of which 15 were pure accidents and the remaining 16 were taken on file and investigated. In 10 cases the injuries proved fatal. Of the cases investigated, one ended in conviction, three in acquittal, nine were pending trial in Court and three were under further investigation with the Police. The Police Inspectors conducted half yearly inspections of Jatka ponies conjointly with Veterinary Inspectors. There was only one case of prosecution under Section 57 of the Police Regulation and that ended in conviction.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

45. The Criminal Investigation Staff was employed in making enquiries into certain cases, such as, the complaint of Mr. Green Price of Hunsur Taluk, the complaint of Mr. Abdul Khudus of Channapatna, the complaint of cheating against the Agent, Agricultural Dairy Farm, Mysore, the working of the Bampa Gang in the Mysore and other Districts, the case of forged currency

notes tendered at the Mysore District Treasury and the double suicide case of Malleswarm, Bangalore City. The staff also helped the local Police in the investigation of 3 cases, *viz.*, the Tiptur Murder Case, Frauds in the State Huzur Treasury and Embezlement in the Excise Department, Davangere. Two cases of Sandalwood smuggling and the Honnur Rioting cases were completely investigated by the Criminal Investigating Department. Of the 1,273 known depredators registered in the several districts and cities, 22 died, 1,008 were present, 138 were out of view, 75 were in Jail and 30 were transferred to other jurisdictions. During the year under report, 30 convicted persons were ordered by Magistrates to notify their residences under Section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure against 25 in the previous year. Ninety-three persons were proceeded against in 61 cases for vagrancy or bad character as against seventy-five persons in 61 cases in the previous year. Of these, 40 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and 7 furnished securities. Six hundred and seventy-seven heinous cases were reported during the year and the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police personally directed the investigation of all the important cases on the spot. On the 1st of July 1925, there were 45,686 finger print slips on record and 1,822 slips of convicted persons were registered during the year, 130 slips were eliminated during the year, leaving a balance of 47,508 slips at the close of the year. Out of the 3,990 slips received for tracing the antecedents, the identity of 773 persons was traced during the year. The Bureau traced 27 persons who had gone out of view and were wanted and also the identity of the dead body of an old offender. The Finger Print Expert gave evidence in 31 Criminal cases, 30 Civil suits and 2 Registration cases. Written opinions were furnished in 68 cases, of which 53 were Civil suits, one a Criminal case and 14 Departmental cases. The number of permanent criminal gangs in the State was 492 consisting of 17,033 persons and 6,473 persons belonging to 224 wandering gangs passed through the State. The number of persons prosecuted during the year under the Criminal Tribes Regulation was 61. There was no change in the location or in the number of Ookads sanctioned, *viz.*, 353 and all of them are reported to be working, except 12 in Bangalore District, 9 in Kolar District, 3 in Mysore District, 12 in Shimoga District, 4 in Kadur District, 6 in Chitaldrug District and 2 in French Rocks Circle.

Finger Print Bureau.

46. The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts and inspected the offices of all the District Police Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents as also 21 Taluk Police Offices, 36 investigating centres, 13 Sub-Divisions and 8 out-posts. The District Superintendents of Police, Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Shimoga and Chitaldrug met the Superintendents of Police of the respective adjoining British Districts.

Inspection.

47. The cost of the Police Department (as per preliminary figures) for the year was Rs. 15,97,271 as against Rs. 15,49,105 in 1924-25.

(iv) Extradition.

48. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 was 48, consisting of 37 British subjects and 11 subjects of His Highness the Maharaja. Including the 7 persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 55 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 6 were acquitted, 2 discharged and 23 convicted. Cases against 24 persons were left pending at the close of the year 1925-26.

49. Eighty-two persons were surrendered to the British authorities for trial during the year. Of these, 22 were British subjects and the rest subjects of the Mysore State. Of the persons surrendered, 41 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code and the remaining 41, in cases falling under special or local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered were known only in three cases which ended in conviction.

(v) Criminal Justice.

50. The separation scheme was brought into operation throughout the State during the year under report by being extended to the Chitaldrug District with effect from the 1st of October 1925. The jurisdiction to try cases under Chapter XII

Number of Courts.

of the Criminal Procedure Code was withdrawn from the Courts of *Ex-officio* Assistant Commissioner Magistrates and vested in Special Magistrates, excepting in the cases of the City Magistrates of Bangalore and Mysore. The Courts of 12 Bench Magistrates in places where Special Magistrate's Courts were located, were abolished with effect from the 1st of April 1926. The number of Criminal Courts which exercised original jurisdiction on the last day of the year was 114 (against 127 in the previous year), consisting of the Courts of 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 1 Additional Assistant Sessions Judge, 8 District Magistrates, 16 First Class Magistrates, 14 Second Class Magistrates, 1 Third Class Magistrate and 68 Benches of Magistrates. A temporary Court with 1st Class Powers was established at Yelandur for the trial of a riot case which occurred at Honnur. There was roughly one Criminal Court for every 258 square miles of territory and 51,403 inhabitants.

Original Work.

51. There was a decrease in the number of offences reported and in the number returned as true, the respective figures being 18,452 and 17,030 against 19,233 and 18,169 in 1924-25. Including 5,936 persons pending trial at the end of the previous year (excluding 405 persons transferred from Court to Court) the total number of persons brought to trial was 35,132 against 37,748 in 1924-25. Of the persons brought to trial, 7,690 or 21·88 per cent were convicted against 8,500 or 22·5 per cent in the previous year and 21,074 or 59·98 per cent were acquitted or discharged against 22,485 or 59·5 per cent in the year previous. The results of trials before Magistrates (excepting Sessions Cases) of offences against persons and property and under local and special laws as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

Serial No.	Items	Numbers of persons							
		For Trial		Convicted		Acquitted or Discharged		Awaiting trial including those committed for trial, dead or escaped	
		1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
1	Tried by Magistrates (excepting Sessions cases)	37,699	35,066	8,389 22·2o/o	7,584 21·6o/o	22,331 59·2o/o	20,930 59·6o/o	6,277	5,933
2	For offences under the Indian Penal Code								
	(*a*) Affecting Human Body ...	12,690	11,885	888 6·8o/o	691 5·81o/o	9,919 76·9o/o	9,082 76·41o/o	2,083	2,112
	(*b*) Affecting property	10,386	9,048	2,608 25·2o/o	2,155 23·81o/o	5,344 52·4o/o	5,051 55·82o/o	2,435	1,842
3	For offences under Special and Local Laws	6,582	6,851	4,228 64·2o/o	4,233 61·79o/o	1,651 25·08o/o	1,736 25·33o/o	703	882

52. There was a decrease in the percentage of convictions generally. The percentage of convictions on summary trial showed an increase from 32·5 per cent in 1924-25 to 34·3 per cent in the year under report. The number of persons awaiting trialat the close of the year decreased from 6,277 to 5,933 as a result of the decrease in the number of offences reported during the year under report. The average duration of cases in the Courts of stipendiary Magistrates decreased from 49·43 days in 1924-25 to 45·8 in the year under report, while in the Courts of Bench Magistrates it rose from 35·77 days in the previous year to 36·8 days in the year under report. The total number of persons accused of heinous offences and the number of cases in which they were involved were 1,906 and 1,670 as against 2,602 and 1,739 respectively in the previous year. There was an increase of 2 cases under Rape, 5 under Dacoity, 128 under Grievous Hurt and a decrease under Theft, Cattle theft, Receiving Stolen Property, Murder and Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder. The District Magistrates disposed of 10 cases involving 13 persons against 14 cases involving 22 persons in the previous year. There was a marked increase in the number of cases disposed of by the Courts of Bench Magistrates, *viz.*, 7,261 cases involving 12,025 persons against 6,826 cases involving 11,466 persons in 1924-25.

Sessions Courts.

53. Including 18 cases involving 64 persons pending at the beginning of the year in all the Courts of Sessions, there were 129 cases involving 293 persons for

trial during the year by the Courts of Sessions, against 135 cases involving 331 persons during 1924-25. Of these, 112 cases involving 251 persons were disposed of, leaving 17 cases involving 42 persons pending disposal at the end of the year. Of the cases disposed of, 58 cases of 144 persons ended in acquittal, 53 cases of 106 persons ended in conviction and 1 case of 1 person was dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. There was a slight rise in the average duration of Sessions cases from 39·35 days during 1924-25 to 43·3 days during the year under report.

The number of cases tried by jury was 27 as against 17 in 1924-25 and the Judges agreed with the verdict in 24 cases and the remaining three cases in which they wholly disapproved of the verdict were referred to the Chief Court under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code. Out of 81 cases tried with the aid of assessors, the judges agreed with the assessors in 72 cases, differed from one assessor in two cases and from two or more assessors in 7 cases.

Appeals to Courts other than the Chief Court.

54. There were the appeals of 1,075 persons to be dealt with by the appellate courts other than the Chief Court; those of 726 persons were before Magistrates and of 349 before Sessions Judges. Magistrates disposed of the appeals of 675 persons and Sessions Judges of 310 persons. There was a marked reduction in the average duration of appeals, *viz.*, from 44·4 days in 1924-25 to 37·3 days during the year in the Courts of Magistrates and from 37·3 days in 1924-25 to 34·7 days in the Courts of Sessions Judges.

Appeals to the Chief Court.

55. The number of regular appeals filed during the year was 113 against 153 in the previous year of which 108 were filed by accused persons against convictions and 5 by Government against orders of acquittal. Of these, 8 were transferred for disposal to the Court of the Sessions Judge, Bangalore Division. Inclusive of 17 appeals pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 117 appeals from convictions against 169 in the year 1924-25. Of the 216 appellants concerned in these cases, the sentences imposed on 62 persons were reversed or altered and those on 118 were upheld, leaving the appeals of 36 persons pending at the close of the year. There were for disposal 10 appeals against orders of acquittal as against 7 in the previous year. In 7 cases the orders were reversed and in 2 cases they were upheld and 1 appeal was pending at the close of the year. There were 4 miscellaneous appeals involving 4 persons for disposal during the year which were all disposed of during the year. There was a slight rise in the average duration of appeals, *viz.*, from 48·8 days in the year 1924-25 to 52·65 days in the year under report.

Reference, Revision and Miscellaneous Proceedings.

56. One case involving 2 persons was submitted to the Chief Court during the year under Section 374 of the Criminal Procedure Code, for confirmation of sentences of death. Inclusive of 1 case, involving 1 person pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 2 cases involving 3 persons. In 1 case involving 1 person, the sentence of death was set aside and the accused was acquitted and in the other case involving 2 persons the sentence of death was confirmed in regard to 1 person and commuted to 1 of transportation for life in regard to the other. Including those of the previous year, the cases of reference under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code were 4 involving 5 persons. In 2 cases involving 2 persons the accused were convicted and in 1 case involving 2 persons the accused were acquitted, leaving 1 case involving 1 person pending at the close of the year. Thirty-seven cases involving 93 persons were referred to the Chief Court for revision and with 6 cases of 12 persons pending from the previous year, there were for disposal 43 cases of 105 persons. Of these, 35 cases involving 71 persons were disposed of during the year. Inclusive of 58 petitions for revision at the instance of parties from the previous year, there were 316 revision petitions of 511 persons against 261 petitions of 608 persons in 1925-26. Of these, 242 petitions relating to 390 persons were disposed of during the year. Five persons (including 3 of the previous year) who were sentenced to death submitted memorials to His Highness for mercy and the sentences of death passed on 2 persons were commuted to those of transportation for life and the memorials of the other 3 were rejected. Besides the above, 72 petitions were received in the Chief Court of which 68 were disposed of. In exercise of the powers of revision, Sessions Judges and District Magistrates had to deal with cases of 674 persons and the cases of 117 of these were pending at the close of the year. All the Courts had to deal

disposed of, leaving 28,318 pending. Sixty per cent of the applications proved wholly infructuous. Immovable property was sold in 2687 cases and movables in 241. Out of 1498 persons arrested, 186 were actually imprisoned. The amount realised in execution proceedings was Rs. 23,94,993-15-2.

Processes.

69. The number of processes issued increased during the year to 2,25,720 from 2,24,094 in 1924-25. The receipts and charges of the Department were respectively Rs 1,48,102-4-0 and Rs. 1,09,192-11-5 showing a net saving of Rs. 38,009-8-7 against Rs. 31,230 in the previous year. The average percentage of personal service of processes other than warrants remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 68·7 while that of the execution of warrants slightly fell from 81·5 in the previous year to 78·1.

Inspections.

70. All the Subordinate Civil Courts were inspected by the District Judges. The Chief Judge inspected 27 Civil Courts, three District Judges' Courts, three Subordinate Judges' Courts, one Additional Subordinate Judge's Court and twenty Munsiffs' Courts and Mr. Justice D. K. Rama Rao inspected two Munsiffs' Courts.

Miscellaneous.

71. During the year, Law Reporting was up-to-date and Volume II of the Manual of the General Rules and orders of the Department on the Civil side was issued. An Auditor from the Comptroller's Office who is now working under the direct orders of the Chief Court, audited the accounts of the Chief Court and 10 of the Subordinate Civil Courts. With a view to secure greater efficiency, rules were issued for regulating recruitment to the ministerial and process establishments of the Subordinate Civil Courts. With a view to devise suitable measures to minimise Laws Delays' and speed up civil litigation, a committee was appointed to consider and submit recommendations.

At the close of the year there were 384 Advocates (including 48 newly enrolled) New Enrolments as Pleaders were 52 in the First Grade and one in the Second Grade and the Certificates of 218 First Grade Pleaders and 157 Second Grade Pleaders were received during the year for renewal.

Income and Expenditure.

72. The receipts of the Judicial Department including the Chief Court during the year were Rs. 11,25,312 against Rs. 10,45,581 in 1924-25. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 6,57,083 against Rs. 6,25,344 in 1924-25, resulting in a net saving of Rs. 4,68,229 against Rs. 4,20,236 in 1924-25 on the working of the Department.

(vii) Prisons.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1925.)

Accommodation.

73. As in the previous year there were two jails and 78 lock-ups in the State. Accommodation was available for 1264 prisoners of all classes in the two jails, 882 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 382 in the Mysore Jail. The maximum population on any one day was 818 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 221 in the Mysore Jail. The daily average number in the two jails was 933·01 against 952·37 in 1924.

Prisoners of all Classes.

74. On the first of January 1925 there were 1254 prisoners of all classes in the Jails and lock-ups in the State, 6551 were admitted during the year, 6708 were discharged from all causes, leaving 1097 prisoners at the close of the year. The daily average population of the jails and lock-ups during the year was 1105·4 against 1197·31 in 1924.

Convicts.

75. There were at the beginning of the year 954 convicts in the jails and lock-ups, 2752 were imprisoned during the year and 807 received by transfer bringing the total to 4513. Of these, 704 were transferred to other jails, 2893 released, 2 transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 3 escaped from lock-ups, 3 were executed and 10 died, leaving 898 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts in the jails and lock-ups was 897·67 against 927·11 in 1924. Of the new admissions, 2580 were males and 172 females. Of these, 2031 were Hindus, 533 Mahomedans, 167 Christians, 6 Buddists or Jains and 15 of other classes. The major portion (2111) of the newly admitted were as usual illiterate and 641 were literate. Two hundred and eighty one or 10·21 per cent of the admissions had previous convictions. Youthful offenders under 15 years of age admitted numbered 70 against 60 in the previous year. Of the total admissions, 2,524 were short

termers not exceeding one year's sentence, 701 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 9 to transportation for life and 6 to death. As in previous years the offence of theft out-numbered all other causes of imprisonment.

Under Trials.

76. There were 281 under-trial prisoners in the Jails and lock-ups at the commencement of the year and 2753 were received during the year bringing the total to 3034. Of these, 1268 were released, 1413 convicted, 171 transferred, 2 escaped and 1 died, leaving 179 at the close of the year. The daily average number of under trial prisoners was 191·91 and the average period of accused under-trial was 23 days.

Civil Prisoners.

77. Including 19 remaining at the commencement of the year, there were 258 Civil Prisoners in the Jails and lock-ups. Two hundred and thirty eight of these were discharged from all causes, leaving 20 at the close of the year. The daily average number during the year was 15·82.

The health and condition of Prisoners.

78. The health of the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups was on the whole good throughout the year. In all 460 prisoners were admitted into hospitals during the year against 911 in 1924. The total number of deaths among all classes of prisoners was 11 against 12 in the previous year. Out of 2044 convicts released from jails, 927 had gained weight, 370 had lost weight and the remaining 747 had neither gained nor lost weight.

Conduct and remission.

79. The number of convicts released under remission rules during the year under report was 279 against 252 in the year 1924. The maximum remission earned by a convict in the Central Jail was 1273 days and the maximum amount of gratuity earned by a convict in the Central Jail was Rs. 23-12-0. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Rs. 1-8-11 against Rs. 1-2-9 in the previous year. The number of prison offences recorded in the two jails during the year rose to 1166 from 644 in the previous year. The increase was ascribed to efficient supervision and liberal grant of remissions to informants among prisoners in respect of offences proved beyond doubt. Three prisoners escaped from out-side the lock-ups during the year and one was re-captured.

Employment and Jail Manufactures.

80. Among the daily average number of 847 convicts in the jails, 797 or 94·09 per cent were available for work. Of these, 134 or 15·82 per cent were employed as prison officers, 151 or 17·83 per cent as prison servants and 187 or 22·08 per cent on manufactures. The main industries carried on in the jails were Smithy, Carpentry, Gunny, Rattan, Cloth-weaving, Carpet-making, Cumbly making, Dhoby, Tailoring and Dyeing. The question of developing the jail industries and placing them on a more remunerative basis was gone into and reported upon during the year by a Committee appointed for the purpose. On their recommendation, the starting of book-binding, improved rattan and basket weaving and mat-making as new industries in the Bangalore Central Jail and the sale of jail made articles in the Arts and Crafts Depot were sanctioned during the year. The profits from jail manufactures amounted during the year to Rs. 3,019 against Rs. 4,522 in the previous year. As a result of the employment of convicts on remunerative labour a sum of Rs. 23,322 was realised against Rs. 27,801 during 1924. The average cash earnings per head of working convicts fell from Rs. 34-1-9 in 1924 to Rs. 24-15-11 during the year.

Miscellaneous.

81. In addition to the four religious ministers provided during the year 1924 two more were newly appointed during the year, to impart religious instruction to Lingayet and Brahmin prisoners in the Central Jail, Bangalore. Every Sunday after-noon was devoted to Bhajanas or Harikathas. A library consisting of ethical books was made available and all literate persons were allowed to read books in their wards after lock-up. These relaxations had a beneficial effect on prisoners. The Inspector-General of Prisons visited the two jails, 6 lock-ups, one special lock-up and 52 Taluk lock-ups, during the year, making a total of 61 out of 80 institutions. The District Magistrates inspected 68 lock-ups. A lady visitor was newly sanctioned to the Bangalore Central Jail. Official and non-official visitors visited the jails.

Prison Reform.

82. The question of prison reform on the lines of the recommendations of the Indian Jails Committee engaged attention during the year. A tabulated list of suggestions was drawn up indicating the directions in which improvement may be effected with due regard to financial and other local conditions or in respect of

which action has already been taken and the suggestions are under the consideration of Government. Proposals for starting a Borstal Institute and an After-care Association for juvenile offenders are also under the consideration of Government.

Finance.

83. The total expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and lock-ups in the State during the year (excluding the cost of building, additions, alterations and repairs) was Rs. 1,47,582 against Rs. 1,72,091 in 1924 and the gross average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 133-8-1 against Rs. 143-11-8 in 1924. After deducting the cash earnings, *viz.*, Rs. 23,464 the net cost was Rs. 1,24,118 against Rs. 1,43,826 in the previous year, giving a net cost of Rs. 112-4-6 per head of average strength as against Rs. 113-3-10 per head in 1924.

(viii) Registration of Assurances.

84. During the year under report, the following rules were issued under the Registration Regulation, *viz.*, (1) Rule for the opening of a separate file book to be styled "The Supplementary Register Book No. III" for the filing in it of a duplicate copy of a map or plan of the property mentioned in a document to be registered in Book No. III. (2) Rule for exempting from payment of Registration fees on Mortgaged deeds executed by Officers of Government, whose salary does not exceed Rs. 250, for repayment of advances drawn by them for constructing or purchasing houses or for purchasing motor vehicles for their own use. (3) Rule for revocation or cancellation of a will or an authority to adopt being treated as a document of testamentary character and registered in Book No. III and (4) Rule for registering a rectification or cancellation deed in the same class of register in which the original document to be rectified or cancelled is registered. The form of Notes of Inspection of Sub-Registry Offices was revised. The number of Special and *Ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices (including the Yelandur Special Sub-Registry Office) remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 60 and 19 respectively.

85. The total number of documents registered during the year under report was 156,894 against 150,611 in the previous year showing an increase of 6,283 or about 4 per cent. There has been a general increase in the number of registrations in all the districts except Kolar and Chitaldrug, where there were decreases of about 5 and 6 per cent respectively. Of the total number of registrations, 152,958 (128,542 compulsory and 24,416 optional) related to immovable property, 3,091 to movable property and 845 were wills. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year in Books Nos. I and IV amounted to Rs. 4,50,80,259 against Rs. 4,56,35,172 during the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,54,913 or about 1·2 per cent. The total value of the properties mentioned in wills registered in Book No. III was Rs. 6,32,711, *i.e.*, Rs. 90,579 or 16 per cent more than in the previous year. With the increase in the number of registrations, the income also rose from Rs. 3,43,264 of the previous year to Rs. 3,52,108 for the year, the increase being Rs. 8,844 or about 2·6 per cent. The amount of fees lost to the Government in respect of 2,776 documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of fees, was Rs. 10,173. The Expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,55,952 against Rs. 1,54,009 in the previous year. The net surplus in favour of the department (exclusive of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Yelandur Sub-Registry Office) was Rs. 1,94,030 or nearly 56 per cent of the income against 55 per cent in the previous year. Seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven applications for the Transfer of Revenue Registry were received and sent to the Revenue Authorities as against 8,210 in the previous year. There were no prosecutions instituted during the year under the Registration Regulation. All the Sub-Registry Offices in the State were inspected during the year. The Inspector-General of Registration inspected all the District Registry Offices and 43 Sub-Registry Offices.

(ix) Municipal Administration.

General.

86. Excluding the non-Regulation Municipality at Sringeri, there were in all 104 Municipalities working during the year, of which two were the City

Municipalities at Bangalore and Mysore, 35 town and 67 minor municipalities in the several districts. Eight town and two minor municipalities were reconstituted during the year. The total strength of the members of all the municipalities on the last day of the year was 1,366, of whom 535 were elected and the rest nominated by Government including 335 salaried servants of Government. The Mysore City Municipality continued to have an official President appointed by Government and an elected Vice-President. In the Bangalore City Municipality, there was an elected non-official President and a Municipal Commissioner appointed by Government, as in the previous year.

Bye-laws, Rules and Regulations.

87. The Bill to amend the Municipal Regulation of 1906, which was approved by the Legislative Council received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on 1st July 1926. Progress was made in the framing of bye-laws in certain Municipalities in Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts, for the regulation of the levy of Octroi, registration of Births and Deaths, Sanitation and Conservancy, Vaccination, etc. The levy of Octroi in the Ramasamudra Municipality, Mysore District, was abolished, as the income from it was insignificant. In the Shimoga Town Municipality, sanction was accorded to the levy of a tax of 6 pies per gallon of petrol and of a toll of 8 annas on every motor car and of 4 annas on every motor bicycle. The abolition of octroi in the Chitaldrug Municipality from 1st July 1926 on all articles, except cloth, betel leaves and kerosine oil, was ordered and the proposal of the Municipality to make up the loss of revenue by revising the house-tax and levying toll on motor cars and buses and Octroi on petrol, was sanctioned by Government. Sanction has also been accorded to the levy of octroi on sugar at 4 annas per maund in the Challakere Minor Municipality and to the levy of a flat water rate of Rs. 6 per annum for each house connection in the Hiriyur Municipality.

Sanitary and Water Supply projects.

88. The improvement of the water-supply in Bangalore and Mysore continued to engage the attention of Government. A scheme for the improvement of the existing water-supply to both the Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station was sanctioned. Government have promised to help the City Municipality to finance their share of the cost. A scheme costing Rs. 15,300 for water-supply to White Field was received from the Chief Engineer and is engaging the attention of Government. The works for improving the drinking water tanks at Magadi and Devanhalli were completed by the Public Works Department and the Chief Engineer has been requested to suggest alternative proposals for the supply of drinking water to Dodballapur Town, as the scheme to supply water from wells was found to be not quite satisfactory. Government have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,225 for the construction of a katte at the foot of the Maddagiri Hills for supply of water to the town. Further progress was made in the scheme for the supply of water to Tumkur Town, from the Mydala tank and the Municipal Council have been allowed to sell at a discount, to the Mysore Bank all the remaining shares of the Debenture Loan, sanctioned for financing the cost of the scheme. Projects for water-supply schemes to Hunsur and Malvalli Towns in the Mysore District are under preparation in the Public Works Department. Government sanctioned a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 75,000 for improving the supply of water to Shimoga Town by installing a high power engine. The proposal to supply pipe water to Bhadravati Town is under consideration. The construction of a drinking water pond for the supply of water to Channagiri has been sanctioned by Government and the work has been entrusted to the Public Works Department. The works for the supply of water to Chikmagalur Town were completed and handed over to the Municipal Council. The present supply of water is however said to be not adequate to meet the wants of the whole of the town. The Municipal Council have addressed Government about laying a second main pipe. The question of financing the Kadur Water-supply Scheme was under consideration. A project for the supply of water to Tarikere Town is under preparation and the Municipal Council are agreeable to contribute Rs. 60,000 for the work. The Chief source of water supply to Chitaldrug Town from Thimmananaikankere having failed during the year, water was supplied to the town from a well sunk in the tank bed. An estimate for Rs. 1,29,000 for the construction of a small reservoir and utilising the springs in the Anklimutt valley for supplementing the water-supply to Chitaldrug Town was provisionally sanctioned by Government. Schemes for improvement of the supply of water to Holalkere, Harihar and Davangere towns are also under consideration.

89. The Tumkur Municipal Council incurred an expenditure of Rs. 2,178 for opening out congested portions and a sum of Rs. 13,059 was spent for drainage works in the Tumkur and other Municipalities of the District. A Town Improvement Committee has been sanctioned for the Shimoga Town with a view to expedite the formation of extensions to the town. A grant of Rs. 15,000 has also been sanctioned for the purpose. A comprehensive drainage scheme for Chikmagalur Town at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,83,980 has been referred to the Public Works Department for modification. A scheme for the lighting of Chikmagalur Town by electricity has been prepared in consultation with the Chief Electrical Engineer and is under consideration of Government. A drainage project for Tarikere Town at a cost of about Rs. 1,28,950 is under revision in the Public Works Department. A drainage project for Davangere Town was sanctioned by Government in September 1925 at an estimated cost of Rs. 81,687 and tenders have been called for by the Municipal Council. Further progress has been made in the lay-out of the extension in the Hiriyur and Harihar Towns, the Municipal Council of Hiriyur having already paid Rs. 3,700 towards their contribution for the work. Two acres and 22 guntas of land overgrown with *prickly-pear* on the bank of the Vedavati river at Hiriyur have been cleared and leased out for cocoanut cultivation and further applications for grant of suitable lands have been received A Special Committee has been appointed for the lay-out of Yedatore Town.

Bangalore City Improvement.

90. The improvement works were carried out under the direction of the City Municipal Council by a Special Engineer appointed for the purpose as in the previous year. No new works were sanctioned during the year for want of funds. The works that were in progress were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, the construction of the General Market with its frontage, and the market circus, the subsidiary works connected with the lay-out of the Visweswarapuram Extension, and the conversion of the Hoskote road into a shop street. The total outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,32,352 against Rs. 1,78,863 in the previous year.

Mysore City Improvement.

91. The President of the Mysore City Municipal Council continued to be the Chairman of the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board which consisted of 9 Trustees, of whom 4 were *ex-officio*, 2 were elected by the Municipal Council and the rest appointed by Government. The Board met 12 times during the year and the average attendance at each meeting was 72·1 per cent. The total expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 1,34,618, of which Rs. 11,882 were spent on account of acquisition and demolition of properties, Rs. 91,950 for drainage and sanitary works and Rs. 38,430 for establishment. The number of properties acquired was 49. No fresh loans were sanctioned during the year. The total amount of loans granted up to-date was Rs. 1,57,155, out of which Rs. 1,52,420 were recovered up to the end of 1925-26, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,735, of which Rs. 4,421 represented the amount of overdue instalments.

Finances.

92. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 5,88,821. The income and expenditure during the year as compared with those of the previous year were as follows:—

Items	1924-25	1925-26	Items	1924-25	1925-26
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Municipal rates and taxes ...	13,70,281	14,87,764	1 General Administration ...	2,93,680	3,08,474
2 Realisation from Special Acts ...	41,125	40,982	2 Public Safety	1,37,705	1,46,444
3 Revenue derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	4,00,791	4,43,937	3 Public works executed by the P. W. D.	1,21,665	1,40,157
4 Grants and contribution ...	1,05,515	60,646	4 Public works executed by Civil Department.	4,60,906	5,40,873
5 Miscellaneous	28,960	27,995	5 Public Health and convenience...	8,63,604	7,90,941
6 Public Debts	3,78,295	2,64,366	6 Public Instructions	76,360	65,341
			7 Contributions	18,776	21,291
			8 Miscellaneous	2,29,321	1,08,257
			9 Public Debts	1,91,879	2,46,263
Total ...	23,24,967	23,25,690	Total ...	23,93,896	23,68,041

The income from taxes was Rs. 14,87,764, the non-tax revenue amounted to Rs. 4,84,919 and income from contribution and other sources was Rs. 3,53,007 being 63·9, 20·8 and 15·3 per cent respectively of the total income. The expenditure on general administration was Rs. 3,08,474, on public safety Rs. 1,46,444, on public health and convenience Rs. 7,90,941 and on miscellaneous other items Rs. 11,22,182,

being 13,6·2,33·4 and 47·4 per cent respectively of the total expenditure. The incidence of Municipal taxation was Rs. 4-1-8 in the Bangalore City and Rs. 3-2-11 in the Mysore City, while it ranged from Re. 0-4-8 in the Talkad Municipality (Mysore District) to Rs. 3-13-9 in the Chikmagalur Municipality (Kadur District).

(x) Administration of District Funds.

93. The new District Board and Village Panchayet Regulations received the assent of His Highness on the 1st July 1926 and they will come into operation in the districts from 1st February 1927.

94. There were 8 District Boards, 76 Taluk Boards and 819 Village Panchayets working during the year under report. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation for the special sanitation of the mining area, also continued as a separate Board. Number of Local Bodies.

There was no change in the constitution of the Local Boards during the year.

95. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was reconstituted during the year and consisted of 7 *ex-officio* and 11 elected members as in the previous year. The Board held 6 ordinary and 3 special meetings. The average attendance at each meeting was 5 official and 8 non-official members. The District Boards had 311 members, of whom 43 were *ex-officio*, 211 were elected and 57 nominated by Government. The Taluk Boards had 1,218 members, of whom 262 were *ex-officio*, 603 were elected and 353 were nominated by Government. The District and Taluk Boards met on an average 5·9 and 6 times against 5 and 6·7 times respectively during the previous year. Strength and Meetings of Local Boards

96. The income and expediture of these bodies under the main heads, as compared with those of the previous year, were as noted below :— Finance.

Item	1924-25	1925-26	Item	1924-25	1925-26
INCOME.	Rs.	Rs.	EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Contribution from Local Cess ...	9,14,293	8,37,205	1 Public works carried by Public Works Department.	5,48,323	6,27,673
2 House and Mohatarfa Taxes ...	3,75,672	3,77,480	2 Public works carried by Civil Departments.	2,15,343	2,76,297
3 Toll and Ferries ...	45,292	53,404	3 Administration and Collections...	2,24,038	1,76,521
4 Railway Cess ...	3,51,891	4,52,29	4 Public Health and Convenience...	6,26,703	4,40,211
5 Education Cess ...	3,85,633	4,34,801	5 Miscellaneous	10,61,693	21,01,630
6 Other items	9,65,470	10,34,373			
Total ...	30,33,251	31,89,412	Total ...	26,76,100	36,22,332

97. The Village Sanitation Rules were introduced into 144 villages against 51 villages during the previous year, 559 persons were prosecuted for breach of the rules, of whom 327 presons were convicted and fined Rs. 879-10-0 in all. Village Sanitation Rules.

98. A grant of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned by Government for sinking drinking water wells during the year. Three hundred and sixty-eight wells were completed and 1,050 well works were in progress in the several districts. Rural Water Supply.

99. The construction of the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar District Board Railway Line was completed during the year and the line has been opened for traffic. The survey of the alternative lines proposed for the construction of the Kadur-Chikmagalur Railway was under progress. The feasibility of taking up the Bangalore-Hosur line and the Shimoga-Arsalu line was also before Government. District Board Railways.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND RAINFALL.

(i) Season and Rainfall.

The season was on the whole satisfactory from an agricultural point of view. A good season following three successive bad ones created a feeling of optimism in the agriculturist. All the taluks where distress prevailed during the previous year may be said to have made a good recovery with the exception of Sira Taluk where the failure of irrigation wells created a difficult situation. The agricultural season started well in the western districts but the succeeding dry spell and the late rains affected the dry crops in the maidan portions to a certain extent. The rainfall during the calendar year 1925 as well as the official year 1925-26 was less than that of the previous year in all the districts except Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug. The rainfall was less than the normal average corrected up to 1920 in all the districts except Kolar and Chitaldrug. No district had less than 20 inches of rainfall during the calendar or official year. The *Mungar* rains were timely and well distributed all over the State except in Tumkur and Mysore Districts where they were scanty.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-West monsoon		North-West monsoon		Total	
	April 1925 to September 1925	Average	October 1925 to March 1926	Average	April 1925 to March 1926	Average
Bangalore ...	21·5	21·9	6·5	9·1	28·0	31·0
Kolar ...	20·6	19·3	9·9	8·9	30·5	28·2
Tumkur ...	17·0	18·3	9·6	7·8	26·6	26·1
Mysore ...	17·6	18·5	7·9	9·6	25·5	28·1
Hassan ...	31·9	28·7	8·6	10·0	40·5	38·7
Shimoga ...	59·6	49·4	6·1	7·6	65·7	57·0
Kadur ...	71·6	63·2	5·2	10·3	76·8	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	14·0	15·4	9·3	6·6	23·3	22·0
State ...	29·3	27·4	8·0	8·7	37·3	36·1

The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year (1st July 1925 to 30th June 1926) was 263·90 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga District and the lowest fall recorded was 9·51 inches at Rampur in the Chitaldrug District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Nagar Town in the Shimoga District, where 15·00 inches were registered on the 13th July 1925.

3. The following statement shows the average outturn (in annas) of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

Serial No.	District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse gram		Cholam		Sugar-cane	
		1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
1	Bangalore	8·70	6·80	11·15	8·70	7·00	7·60	9·00	7·00	8·50	8·00
2	Kolar	7·27	7·10	10·00	10·50	6·36	10·20	3·73	3·20	9·74	8·91
3	Tumkur	9·20	7·50	9·20	7·50	6·30	7·00	6·40	8·00	9·20	7·00
4	Mysore	8·85	8·77	9·32	8·77	8·72	9·62	7·15	7·54	8·31	9·54
5	Hassan	9·07	8·75	9·81	8·63	7·00	8·75	6·30	9·40	9·50	9·28
6	Shimoga	11·33	11·80	7·11	7·77	6·85	6·62	8·80	7·30	10·88	9·44
7	Kadur	11·50	10·00	10·33	10·00	7·00	11·00	6·66	10·00	10·50	11·00
8	Chitaldrug	8·75	8·00	9·00	8·50	7·25	8·59	7·75	8·75	6·75	8·00
	Average for the State ...	9·33	8·59	9·49	8·80	7·37	8·66	7·01	7·52	9·17	8·90

4. The average yield under paddy varied from 6·80 annas in Bangalore District to 11·80 annas in Shimoga District, and that of ragi from 7·50 annas in Tumkur District to 10·50 in Kolar District. The outturn under horse gram was better than that of the previous year in all the districts, except for a slight decrease in Shimoga District. The yield under sugar-cane was above 8 annas in all the districts except Tumkur. A sixteen anna crop is reported to have been realised under :—

Paddy—in Nanjangud, Narasimharajapura (18 annas), and Shikarpur (18 annas) Taluks ;
Ragi—in Mudgere and Narasimharajapura Taluks ;
Horse gram—in Nagamangala Taluk ; and
Sugar-cane—in Yedatore, T.-Narsipur, Krishnarajapete, Mudgere, and Narasimharajapura (18 annas) Taluks.

(ii) Agriculture.

5. As a result of favourable seasonal conditions there was an increase in the area under cultivation as compared with the previous year. The total net area cropped during the year under report was 63,75,999 as against 62,76,953 acres (revised) during the previous year, showing an increase of 99,046 acres. The following statement shows the extent of lands under some of the principal crops as compared with the previous year :— **Area Cropped.**

	1924-25	1925-26	Difference
	Acres	Acres	Acres
1 Paddy	6,92,943	7,06,663	+13,720 or 1·94 per cent.
2 Ragi	22,61,322	22,33,859	—27,463 or 1·23 ,,
3 Horse gram	6,61,118	6,94,429	+33,311 or 4·79 ,,
4 Cholam	6,30,576	6,24,442	—6,134 or 0·98 ,,
5 Sugar-cane	31,951	32,998	+1,047 or 3·17 ,,
6 Cotton	1,15,608	83,186	—32,422 or 38·97 ,,

Taking the consolidated figures for the whole State into consideration, there was an increase in the areas cultivated with paddy, horse gram and sugar-cane, whereas there was a fall in the areas under ragi, cholam and cotton. The decrease of nearly 39 per cent under cotton is explained to be due to the raiyats having cultivated groundnuts and food crops in preference to cotton. Among the important matters affecting the department was the passing of the Coffee Cess Bill into law and the opening of a Coffee Experimental Farm at Balehonnur.

6. Plant breeding and selection work were carried on chiefly with reference to ragi, sugar-cane and groundnut on the Hebbal Farm and to cotton and jola on the Babbur Farm. H. 22 Ragi occupying, as it does, a large area in the State may be said to have been fairly well established. Work was continued with a view to obtain still better varieties and a number of strains with better yields are awaiting further trial on various selected areas before they can be distributed. There is a demand from certain localities for a variety which ripens somewhat earlier than H. 22. Experiments with a number of strains are in progress with a view to evolve a variety which would not only mature early but also yield well. With the co-operation of a private landlord some preliminary work was done on his estate near Nanjangud with "Kar" ragi. Of the seedling canes produced in Hebbal, the cultivation of H. M. 544 underwent further extension in the maidan and semi-malnad portions of the State. It is proposed to distribute for further trials, to the members of the Agricultural and Experimental Union, another variety H. M. 320 which is of distinct promise, as it ripens earlier than H. M. 544, yields more heavily and produces jaggery of good quality. Notwithstanding the fact that spreading types of groundnuts are heavier yielders than the bunch types, small Japan and Spanish which belong to the bunch type are spreading rapidly, chiefly because they mature somewhat earlier and their habit economises cost in harvesting. A Hybrid groundnut H. G. 1 of the bunch type evolved at Hebbal is of vigorous growth, ripens earlier than the spreading type and is also a heavy yielder. Seeds of the **Botanical Section. Ragi. Sugar-cane. Groundnut.**

variety will be available for distribution during the next season. Hybridisation work was continued and crosses have been made with small Japan and Virginia as parents with a view to secure an early, erect and vigorous type which is at the same time a heavy yielder. Much splitting has taken place and a large number of promising types are under observation. Experiments on cotton were continued on the Babbur Farm on 18 acres of land and two series of plots were laid out for the purpose of comparing the newly evolved Mysore-American Strains with Dhawar-American and Cambodia. The results were in favour of the former. About 500 lbs. of this seed have been sent out for further trial in selected areas. A large quantity of Selection 69 Cotton was carefully and separately ginned on the Babbur Farm. The supply of pure seed which is ample is expected to be used for materially extending the area under this crop next season. A cross between Se 169 and G. Arboreum has given a few plants producing cotton equal in quality to that of Se 169 and these will be further tested Work on potatoes, started in 1923 has been continued and there are 200 types under observation. There are indications to show that in course of time a prolific and disease-resistant type may be evolved. Seventeen varieties of castor and 4 varieties of avare were under observation and test, and pure strains of indigenous grass were being tested for yield and feeding qualities.

Cotton.

Potato.

Other crops.

Chemical Section.

7. Pot experiments on red soils with reference to ragi have shown that the response of these soils to nitrogenous manures is immediate while the good effect due to potash manifests itself later, only when a portion of the available potash in the soil has been utilised. Work on cotton indicated that the crop benefits by the application of phosphatic manure but throws no light on the connection, if any, between the incidence of red leaf blight and any particular deficiency in the soil. Some work has also been done on black soils with reference to cotton and jola and the application of phosphatic and potash manures has been indicated. Experiments on paddy conducted in bottomless cisterns of reinforced concrete have confirmed the results of previous experiments that paddy responds more readily to nitrogenous and phosphatic manures than to potash manures. In addition to the above, considerable work was done on a field scale on the various departmental farms. On the Marthur Farm, the residual effect of manures applied to Areca seems to persist for a comparatively long period and the application to this crop of a complete fertiliser containing all the principal ingredients apparently increases the yield from 33 per cent to 52 per cent. Experiments have been made to determine the most economical and profitable doses of ammonium sulphate and super-phosphate for J 33 A cane under the Vani Vilas Sagara tract. Experiments were carried out on a large scale with the co-operation of a private landlord. The yield in the case of Sugar-cane rose from 150 to 250 maunds of jaggery per acre without artificial manures to 280 to 450 maunds per acre or an average yield of 370 maunds per acre, with artificial manures. By manuring with artificials the yield of paddy in the third year from commencement of experiment was nearly 4 times what is used to be, rising from 235 seers to 883 seers per acre. A new item of field experiments started during the year related to work on Coffee manuring on the Balehonnur Farm. The acidity of soils in connection with lime requirements was studied. Analytical work was done in the laboratory and in camp on 8,911 Agricultural samples and 7,712 determinations were made, besides 42 examinations and 316 determinations on Geological samples.

Mycological Section.

8. Koleroga on Areca broke out in a virulent form in July 1925, but as the weather conditions permitted spraying in proper time, a total area of 6,600 acres comprising the gardens of over 1,000 owners was sprayed and spraying materials of the value of about Rs. 36,000 were sold during the season. The value of crop saved by spraying is estimated at about 18 lakhs of rupees. During 1926 season, on the other hand, conditions were not favourable for spraying and out of the 10,000 acres, for spraying which preparations were made, only an eighth of the area could be treated. Systematic work on the investigation of "anable" on areca and cocoanut was started on the Babbur Farm. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture during previous seasons having given promising results for controlling Coffee Koleroga, it has become popular with planters and 10,000 plants were sprayed by the Department during the season and material sufficient for treating 15 acres was supplied to various planters. A new Coffee disease known as "Black Bean" is under investigation.

9. Organised campaign against kamblihula was carried out in 89 villages and 1,33,400 moths representing 67,73,323 caterpillars were killed and destroyed. The study of the life history of one species of Sugar-cane borer which is found usually within roots was taken up and is nearing completion. The view first put forward by this department that the orange borer and the lime-tree borer are identical has been confirmed by observations made in the Shervroys in Madras, where the identical remedy recommended in Mysore is being adopted. The Entomologist after studying this pest in Coorg submitted certain recommendations which have been adopted. A bulletin in Kannada was prepared on the subject and printed for the Coorg Government. An illustrated Kannada circular was, in addition, issued during the year with a view to make the information so far gathered more easily accessible. Investigation of the Mango-hopper and Rhinoceros-beetle was continued and the question of the damage caused by the latter pest in date groves is under study. Minor pests such as Aphis on tobacco, pests on cabbage, epilachna on potato have been brought under control in all cases where the assistance of the department was sought. Entomological Section.

10. Scanty and ill-distributed rainfall affected all crops in the Hebbal Farm adversely. The yield of ragi on the Farm was larger than in the ordinary fields owing to better cultivation methods. Green manuring and rotation experiments with ragi gave good results. The Hebbal hybrid groundnut was grown on a large area for multiplying the seed for purposes of distribution. In the Marthur Farm rainfall was above the average. Two varieties of chillies M. F. 1 and M. F. 2 have shown themselves to be better yielders than the local types. Kalluvalli and Balamjota, the two imported varieties of pepper have begun to bear and a small quantity has been given out for seed purposes. Experience gained in regard to green manure dhaincha for paddy has been distinctly encouraging. Of the various sugar-canes tried H. M. 312 fared best. In the Babbur Farm experiments with sugar-cane resulted in reed-cane J. 33A, giving 38 tons of cane per acre and a striped sport from H. M. 544 occupied the premier place with 38½ tons of cane per acre. On the Nagenhalli Farm, in bulk trials with paddy on 33 acres of land, Banku took the first place in point of yield with Coimbatore No. 24 a close second. Baje from Tumkur District was for the first time introduced on the Farm and aroused some interest among visitors. All these farms engaged themselves in the distribution of approved seeds of various kinds. Experimental Farms.

11. Work done in the Balehonnur Farm was of a preliminary nature consisting in the preparation of plans and estimates for buildings and arranging for their construction. The main road of the Farm was completed and the reservoir was formed by throwing a bund across the stream running through the Farm. A portion of the jungle was cleared and prepared for varietal tests and a series of manurial experiments have been planned. A number of shade trees are also under trial. Coffee Experimental Station.

12. A large number of ploughing demonstrations was held and the sale of improved ploughs and cultivators doubled during the year. The demands for plough shares, etc., was met by keeping an adequate stock of new plough shares for sale as well as by creating facilities for repairing worn out shares. The use of the stone roller as a threshing implement became increasingly popular. Forty Nahan sugar-cane mills were also sold during the year. The district staff as usual visited a large number of private estates and freely gave helpful technical advice and also advocated better cultivation methods, such as the economical transplantation of paddy, seed selection and wider planting of sugar-cane which have all made headway. Demonstration Work.

H. 22 ragi has now established itself to such an extent that its cultivation is spreading throughout the State without any special effort on the part of the departmental staff. M. M. 1 ragi is another selection which is slowly gaining ground in the Malnad. The area under groundnut extended further and over 50,000 acres were sown with this crop in the Western Division alone. H. M. 544 sugar-cane which was estimated to cover over 250 acres has now established itself in all the cane-growing areas in the Eastern Division. The use of green manure spread considerably and a large quantity of seed was sold from the depots. Among chemical manures, about 90 tons of ammonium sulphate and 50 tons of superphosphate were sold during the year. The total sales from the Implements Depot amounted to Rs. 58,182.

Agricultural Education.

13. The Hebbal Agricultural School had 34 students at the beginning of the year, five of whom were in the Diploma Class. Three were declared eligible for diploma and two were given school certificates. Thirteen new students were admitted during the year. Sericultural classes were for the first time held during the year for final year students.

The Sree Krishnarajendra Vyavasaya Dharma Patasala at Chikkanahalli had at the beginning of the year 17 students, of whom 2 dropped out. Of the 15 that underwent the full course, 14 sat for the final examination and 12 were declared passed. Sanction of Government has since been accorded for opening similar patasalas on the Marthur and Nagenhalli Farms, the last with the co-operation of the Mysore District Board.

Live Stock.

14. The strength of the Hebbal Dairy herd was 41 as against 29 in the previous year, but the production of milk was less than in the previous year owing to the presence of much unproductive young stock. About 100 tons of ensilage were made on the farm. For the Hebbal Sheep Farm 3 Merino rams and 6 ewes were imported during the year, of which 2 rams and 1 ewe died of anthrax and the other ram survived an attack of Septicæmia Hæmorraghica. One ewe aborted and the lambs dropped by the other 4 are making promising growth. Half the number of sheep on the Yellachihalli Farm was transferred to Yelwal. A small flock of half bred sheep, established last year on the Babbur Farm is thriving well. The Sheep Breeders' Association of Kolar which had 119 members during the year, did good work. The special staff maintained by the association clipped about 2,000 sheep and dipped about 4,500 sheep. Four subventions for breeding bulls were sanctioned during the year.

Sericulture.

15. In spite of adverse seasonal conditions and depression in the silk trade due to the competition of foreign silks and of artificial silk (rayon), notable expansion of the silk industry took place during the year not only in the old sericultural taluks but also in new areas in the Hassan, Chitaldrug and Kadur Districts. In these new areas several hundreds of pounds of Cocoons were produced and converted to silk. The provision of an adequate supply of good seed continued to be the outstanding problem of the department. The total quantity of disease free cellular layings produced in Government Grainages was 401,056 against 390,168 in the previous year. As the cellular seed produced by Government Grainages was expensive and could meet only a small part of the total requirement of the industry, it was necessary to supplement this by a carefully planned campaign of seed production with the co-operation of a few selected private rearers with the requisite technical skill and experience in the recognised seed centres. There were 47 such private rearers working in co-operation with the department, who produced in all about 65 lakhs of seed Cocoons. Government approved of a scheme of Sericultural co-operation prepared by the Department and sanctioned a special Senior Sericultural Inspector for the work. Ten Sericultural Co-operative Societies were started during the year and a sum of Rs. 2,800 was placed by Government with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for being advanced to these Societies. To further help the Industry 35 loans to the extent of Rs. 7,450 were sanctioned during the year out of which Rs. 5,225 were actually disbursed. Owing to the serious disadvantages of foreign markets such as fluctuations of exchange, etc., the filature at Mysore aimed at adapting its production to the demands of the Indian Market. The stock on hand during the year (inclusive of previous year's balance) was 3,881 lbs. of silk and 2,746 lbs. of waste valued at Rs. 72,456. The quantity sold during the year was 3,400 lbs. of silk and 2,673 lbs. of waste realising Rs. 50,000. The closing stock was 461 lbs. silk and 73 lbs. waste.

16. The important silk worm breeding experiments which were in progress in the preceding year were continued. During the year, 132,105 layings of pure acclimatised foreign races were issued to private rearers giving very satisfactory results. The tendency to produce double Cocoons was investigated and a remedy was found which greatly minimised this defect. The productivity of seed is being gradually increased by selection. The highest yield obtained by a private rearer during the year constitutes a record, being 89 lbs. for 100 layings. A special feature of the year was the very large number of demonstrations arranged with the co-operation of the District Boards. At several of these demonstrations the new domestic basin designed and introduced by the Sericultural Department was fitted on level term

against the village charka with convincing results and lantern lectures were given to village sericulturists. There were 77 students under training in sericulture, 22 of whom were instructed in the reeling technique. During the year, a beginning was made in introducing Sericulture as an examination subject for middle schools in pursuance of a scheme worked out in consultation with the Mysore District Board and the Education Department. The Education Department finds place for instruction in Sericulture in the curricula of studies of the school and the Sericultural Department provides technical supervision. The instructor is a trained man from the Sericultural Department whose services are lent to the Educational Department. His pay as well as the cost of the farm and equipment are borne by the District Board. A student gets instruction for three years in the Theory and Practice of Sericulture before he sits for the examination. Two such schools were started during the year by the District Board at the Sericultural centres of Malvalli and Kuderu in Chamrajnagar Taluk. The total expenditure of the Sericultural Department was Rs. 78,806 as against Rs. 75,285 during the previous year.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Epizootic Diseases :—Rinderpest.

17. The seasonal conditions throughout the year were satisfactory everywhere except in parts of Bangalore and Tumkur Districts where there was water scarcity. Rinderpest which broke out in a severe form during the previous year spread rapidly in a more violent form during the year and proved disastrous. The spread of the disease could not be controlled owing to the unrestricted movement of cattle, in spite of the strenuous attempts of the small staff in carrying out inoculations. In order to combat the disease, Government sanctioned the entertainment of 15 additional Veterinary Inspectors temporarily and a supplementary grant to provide serum. As the serum-alone method of inoculation conferred immunity only for a very short period, the serum-simultaneous method of inoculation was introduced for the first time on a large scale and this method became very popular on account of its beneficial results. From statistics collected, the percentage of mortality among cattle protected by the serum-simultaneous method works out to only 1·02 in Mysore. Including the 361 outbreaks pending attention at the end of the year, there were 2,007 outbreaks of Rinderpest in the State. In all 106,542 heads of cattle were protected (39,912 by the active method and 66,630 by the passive method), as against 100,199 cattle protected purely by the passive method during the previous year. With a view to meet adequately the large demand of Virus required for the active method, a depot was opened at Bangalore where 44,605 c.c. of virulent blood were collected out of the reactors and distributed to the Veterinary Inspectors all over the State. Rinderpest completely subsided in all the places in which active immunisation was carried out. As the number of outbreaks of contagious diseases was too numerous to be attended to in time personally by the Inspectors, a system of sending out leaflets, stating particulars as to the nature and cause of the diseases and the preventive methods that could be undertaken by the villagers themselves in order to minimise the ravages of the diseases, was adopted. Anthrax prevailed in a severe form during the year in parts of Bangalore and Kolar Districts and 1,941 outbreaks were registered against 2,110 in the previous year. Three thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight animals were protected during the year as against 6,608 in 1924-25. In order to minimise the ravages of this disease, Anthrax Vaccine which is said to give permanent immunity has been ordered for from the Biological Institute, Sydney, Australia. Black-quarter also appeared in a virulent form in the Tumkur District and in parts of Bangalore and Mysore Districts. There were 1,211 outbreaks registered against 474 in the previous year and 24,556 animals were protected as against 8,432 in the previous year. The cases of other contagious diseases registered during the year were 2,226, out of which 682 were personally attended to and written instructions were issued in the case of 1,407. Besides the above, 3,642 cases were detected while on tour or by checking cattle mortality returns in taluk offices. The number of inoculations against Hæmorraghic Septicæmia done during the year was 1,617 against 2,469 in the previous year and 1,030 heads of sheep were vaccinated against Sheep-pox. The cattle mortality returns received from only 72·3 per cent of the villages in the State show that in all 48,575 heads of cattle died of contagious diseases, out of which Rinderpest accounted for 34,228, Black-quarter for 3,972 and Anthrax for 3,308.

Anthrax.

Black-quarter.

Dispensaries.

18. There were 27 Veterinary Institutions in the State at the beginning of the year and five new dispensaries were opened during the year at Tirthahalli,

Hosdurga, Hole-Narsipur, Anekal and Chamrajnagar. Partly on account of the Inspectors being on tour for the major part of a month in connection with epidemics and partly on account of the non-appearance of Foot and Mouth disease during the year, the total number of fresh cases admitted in the several institutions fell from 66,080 in the previous year to 56,115 during the year. The number of castrations and operations performed rose from 2,105 and 3,835 in the previous year to 2,578 and 4,109 respectively during the year. As the staff had very little time for systematic tours on account of the large number of contagious diseases to be dealt with, only 17,126 animals were castrated on tour as against 17,913 animals during the previous year and 14,362 cases were treated for various causes against 2,305 during the previous year.

Breeding Bulls.

19. There were 14 bulls and 3 buffalo bulls maintained in the different hospitals at the beginning of the year. Three Hallikar bulls and 2 half bred bulls were purchased during the year and 3 bulls were sold during the year. There were thus 16 bulls and 3 buffalo bulls for service at the close of the year. These served 1,352 cows and 346 buffalo cows in all. The demand for breeding bulls in the villages is as keen as ever.

General.

20. The Veterinary staff attended 78 cattle fairs during the year and the Inspectors delivered lectures on veterinary matters explaining the methods of treatment of diseases, management of cattle, benefits of the serum-simultaneous inoculation and also helped the judges in the selection of animals for the award of prizes. The Inspectors also delivered lectures on matters of veterinary interest and demonstrated modern methods of castration at 68 Taluk Conferences. The usual half yearly inspection of jatka ponies was carried out. The two Veterinary Inspectors who were undergoing training at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research made satisfactory progress. Three Inspectors who had gone to the Punjab College for post-graduate course returned during the year, two of them duly qualified. Seven scholarships were sanctioned for undergoing training in the Lahore Veterinary College during the year and including these, there were 13 stipendiary students of Mysore studying in different classes of the Lahore College.

(iii) Labour and Wages.

21. Taking the State as a whole there was a slight increase in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour.

There was a slight decrease in the rates of wages of unskilled labour in the Kolar District due to the slight fall in the price of ragi, the staple food of the cooly classes and a slight increase in the wages of skilled labour in the Mysore District owing to the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway works. There was a decided increase both in the wages of skilled and unskilled labour in the Kadur District which is attributed to the close proximity of the Iron Works at Bhadravathi where high rates of wages prevail. Labour was generally available in all the Districts except in some parts of Shimoga.

Emigration and Immigration.

22. No abnormal movements of the people either from, or into, any of the districts in search of food or labour were reported during the year. On account of unfavourable seasonal conditions in Maddagiri Taluk, about 50 families from a few villages of the Taluk emigrated in search of labour to Mavathur, Marikanave and Bhadravathi, but they all returned when the conditions improved in these parts. As usual some people belonging to the cooly classes went to Coffee Estates from Kunigal and Sira Taluks and Turuvekere Sub-Taluk and some coolies from Nagamangala, Mandya and Hunsur Taluks emigrated as usual to the Coffee and Tea Estates of the Nilgiris and elsewhere. When the mungar rains of 1926 held off in Mandya Taluk, more than the usual number of families seem to have left their homes temporarily. The construction of the Nanjangud-Chamrajnagar Railway, the Madhavamanthri anecut works in T.-Narsipur Taluk, the Hyrige project in Hunsur and the house-building activities in T.-Narsipur and Nanjangud Taluks are reported to have afforded sufficient labour for the cooly classes of the localities. Excepting the usual movement of coolies from Arkalgud to Coorg and from South Kanara District and parts of

Hassan and Channarayapatna Taluks to the Coffee and Cardamom Estates in the District, there was no abnormal movement of people in search of food or employment in the Hassan District.

23. The Distillation and Iron Works of Bhadravathi, the construction of the Bhadra anecut and tramways, the Saw and the Rice Mills at Shimoga and Bhadravathi, the carting of timber of the Forest Department, the manganese industry in Kumsi Sub-Taluk, etc., continued to attract a large number of coolies from outside especially from South and North Kanara and Dharwar Districts. But for the usual immigration of coolies from South Kanara and Malabar Districts as well as from maidan parts of the State for employment in the Coffee and Tea Estates of the Kadur District, no unusual movement of the people is reported in the District. A large number of people had temporarily immigrated in search of employment in Davangere Taluk from the adjoining parts of British India.

(iv) Manufacture, Arts and Industries.

General.

24. The activities of the Industries Department were mainly directed towards the improvement of cottage and minor industries, the erection of machinery for persons who have put up installations, rendering technical assistance to industrialists, supplying detailed information of commercial value to merchants, publication of trade statistics and carrying on special experiments which are likely to prove of great value to the industries as practised in the State. A programme of work approved by Government was issued to the several officers of the department for action.

Demonstrations Propaganda and Experiment

25. Weaving received special attention. Efforts were directed in devising suitable types of labour saving machinery and appliances and introducing new designs, the weaving of which would leave a larger margin of profit. A batch of demonstrators were always touring in the weaving areas with a view to assist the hand-loom weavers in the use of the fly-shuttle slays, etc. New designs for Art Industries were furnished and action taken to secure better sales for their products. The crushing of cane by power was demonstrated in two places in Bangalore District and the raiyats were allowed to convert the juice pressed by mills into jaggery by their own indigenous methods. About 5,586 maunds of jaggery were manufactured in these two places and the parties were greatly pleased with the results obtained. The experiments made in the Central Industrial Workshop, to convert the bullock-drawn sugar-cane mill into a power-drawn one, were a fair success and a set was sent to Shimoga and Mysore for demonstration purposes. The methods of Match manufacture on the basis of a cottage industry were demonstrated to the members of the District Conferences at Mysore and Hassan. The Mysore District Board has made a small grant for conducting further experiments in this direction. The manufacture of shawls with the aid of imported worsted yarn was demonstrated at Dodballapur. Experiments made in the matter of designing a wind mill, with a deep well pump attached to it, proved quite successful. The Industrial Chemist carried on experiments in the manufacture of preservatives for wood and iron by the utilisation of bye-products of the Mysore Iron Works and has been able to produce an article which is reported by consumers to be very satisfactory. Experiments made in the Weaving Factory for the manufacture of a suitable carding machine for conversion of silk waste into spun silk have been encouraging. Experiments in the direction of making unbreakable slates by coating emery paste on suitable material are also encouraging. Experiments are also being made in the Indian Institute of Science for refining edible oils and hardening them, by a chemist specially appointed by Government for the purpose.

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Ordinary Industries.

26. In addition to completing the works that were under erection at the close of last year, the District Staff completed the erection of 32 new installations during the year, consisting of Anderson Oil Expellers, Silk Throwing Outfits, Pumping Sets, Rice Mills, etc. In very many of these cases, the plants put up have been purchased by private persons and the total amount invested by them may be estimated roughly at Rs. 3 lakhs. The total number of installations that were erected or that were under erection during the year was 42.

Large Industries.

27. There were no new floatations during the year for any large industrial enterprises. In spite of the depression that prevailed in the Cotton Mill Industry, the old mills, like the Bangalore Silk Woollen and Cotton Mills and the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., continued to work fairly satisfactorily. The Minerva Mills commenced work and just tided over preliminary difficulties. The Sri Krishnarajendra Mills, which had passed through very anxious times, turned the corner at the close of the latter half of the year. As a result of the close examination and scrutiny of the concern undertaken by the Managing Agents and by an expert, maximum efficiency was attained. The working costs were reduced and the concern has just begun to pay. The Directors declared a profit of Rs. 38,205 during the half-year ending 30th June 1926. Though the abolition of the Cotton Excise duty during the year gave some relief to the Mills yet many problems have to be solved before the position of the Cotton Industry can be considered satisfactory. The Woollen industry also passed through hard times. Both the Kaiser-I-Hind and the Mahalakshmi Woollen Mills had to face serious depression. Mr. B. K. Subbiah's small woollen mill engaged in the production of druggets and carpets continued to make satisfactory progress. The Bangalore Silk Filature was assisted in putting up an up-to-date silk throwing plant. The plant erected was able to convert to organzine all the silk it produced from its basins. Considerable attention was devoted to improve the quality of the silk waste produced locally. The Sri Krishna Gold Thread Factory had some difficulties in the early part of the year in proceeding with their work. But by special arrangements, the concern has been doing good business since and its products, specially half-fine, are in brisk demand. The Mysore Match Manufactory Co., has obtained the services of an expert for the erection of their machinery and expect to commence operations shortly.

Agricultural and other industries.

28. The Tea Industry received great impetus and a big company called the Bhadra Valley Tea Estates, Ltd., has been floated. The Department received several enquiries for putting up Rice Mills, Coffee Hullers and suitable types of machinery were suggested in each case, as a result of which small pulpers are rapidly developing in the malnad. The Mysore Essenflours, Ltd., made rapid progress in the distillation of essences from plants, roots and flowers. Action has been taken to give an impetus to the rapid growth of the area under Davana. The Indian Lavender Factory at Tatguni on the Kankanhalli Road is doing good work. The Mysore Pharmaceuticals have expanded their business, but owing to the high prices they have to pay for alcohol, they have not been able to declare any profits. As the high price of alcohol continued to affect the working of chemical industries, provisions have been made, in the new contract for distillation of arrack in the Distillery, for the supply of alcohol for industrial purposes at prices at which it could be had in British India. The Tanning industry had to pass through a severe depression during the year. Of the 34 tanneries engaged in bark tanning in the vicinity of Bangalore, only such of them as were tanning sheep and goat skins continued to do some brisk trade. The Mysore Tannery stopped working owing to continued losses and the question of restarting the work of this concern is receiving attention. There are 20 Anderson Oil Expellers, with a total output of 60 tons of oil per day, now working in the State. The question of refining the edible oils and hardening them for use as butter substitutes is engaging the attention of one of the firms. Several small soap factories worked by private enterprise continued to make some profits, though no marked efforts were made to improve the quality of the soaps manufactured. A scheme for the manufacture of Electrolytic Alkali was prepared and submitted to Government and the scheme was referred to the Board of Industries and Commerce whose suggestions are under the consideration of Government. Trade in Tanning Bark suffered considerably recently, partly due to the use of imported wattle bark. A detailed investigation as to the present position of the trade was conducted and recommendations regarding the steps to be taken were submitted to Government. A scheme for the manufacture of Calcined Magnesite from out of the available deposits in the State was prepared and submitted to Government. The Mysore Paint Works did not do much business owing to want of adequate capital although the paints made by them are very well spoken of. The Whitelead Syndicate continued to do very good business but they were severely hadicapped by heavy transport charges. The Industrial Chemist has also conducted certain experiments in the preparation of varnishes and steps have been

taken to advertise these commodities. Of the concerns engaged in the Ceramic industries, the Railway and General Engineering Company have expanded their business. The Slate Pencil Industry at Tumkur has been doing good work. Of the several tile factories in the State, those at Yelhanka, Mysore, Tumkur and Bangalore did very good business during the year.

Rural, Minor and Cottage Industries.

29. Special attention was devoted during the year to the study of the existing rural, minor and cottage industries in the State and steps were taken to promote their rapid development. Considerable impetus was given to handloom weaving, by the introduction of new designs which have been largely adopted all over the State. As a result, the import of Kuttalam Sadis has considerably fallen. Equipment for a dye house and also for printing cloth was recently sanctioned by Government and some work was undertaken for the production of printed fabrics which are getting popular as shown by their rapid sales. The question of establishing a small factory for the spinning of wool, with the primary object of supplying yarn to handloom weavers for the manufacture of cheap kamblies, is engaging the attention of the Department. Action was taken to add to the existing marketting facilities of the art industries such as sandalwood carving at Sorab and Sagar, ivory inlay work at Mysore, wood carving at Mysore and Bangalore and brass and bell-work at Nagamangala and Magadi and the artisans were given advances for working capital, on the security of the manufactured goods. The experience gained by one of the members of the Development Syndicate as a result of his tour in Europe and America was availed of in deciding on the class of goods to be prepared. A number of meetings of inlay workers and carvers was convened with a view to give them the benefit of the knowledge and experience of well known artists and critics. Designs for embossed articles were furnished to brass workers of Nagamangala and the articles thus got were kept for sale in the Depot, where they evoked great admiration on the part of dealers in artware. Negotiations are in progress with an influential dealer in Calcutta having experience of foreign trade with a view to introduce Mysore art-ware into the Calcutta market. A scheme of sending peripatetic instructors to instruct village artizans in the use of improved tools, etc., and the question of preparing illustrated text-books for the use of these artizans are under investigation. The department has taken steps to organize hand spinning as a subsidiary occupation on a large scale. A suitable improved type of charka was designed and arrangements made to manufacture these charkas in the Art Workshop and industrial schools in the State. Over three hundred charkas are now in use and indents for an equal number have been obtained. Private enterprise has also interested itself in its manufacture. Considerable enthusiasm was evoked in hand spinning and a Spinners Association was formed and spinning demonstrations and competitions with suitable prizes were organized. All classes of the population took interest in the demonstrations and 2 big spinning competitions held in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore attracted great public attention. Two centres, *viz.*, one at Mysore and the other at Bangalore, were constituted for the supply of carded cotton. Experiments in the utilization of hand spun yarn were undertaken in the Government Weaving Factory and some printed fabrics, which have a large demand, have also been made out of these cloths. With a view to provide suitable occupations to the women population of the State, a beginning has been made to impart instruction in select Home Industries in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, the subjects chosen being such that the women, on finishing their training, need not invest any large capital or employ any large machinery. There are at present 236 pupils in these classes and representations have been received for starting similar classes in a number of places in the interior.

Industrial Education.

30. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute continued to be the chief institution in the State for training in arts and crafts. Arrangements were made during the year to provide for training in simple mechanical engineering to High School students under the Scheme of Vocational Training. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 38,672 against Rs. 37,042 in the previous year and the value of manufactured goods was Rs. 21,908 as against Rs. 19,416 in the previous year. The two trade schools at Channapatna and Sagar did very good work, affording training for 132 pupils engaged in industries like lacquerware, turning and sandalwood carving and the output of these two institutions amounted to Rs. 7,360. The Weaving School at Dodaballapur, having 54 pupils, continued to do satisfactory

work and its sales increased largely. The four District Industrial Schools continued to give training mainly in smithy and the output of these schools amounted to Rs. 10,098. The grant-in-aid schools were working satisfactorily and the S. L. N. Institute started a weaving class which is proposed to be further developed.

Takavi Loans.

31. There were 11 applications pending at the beginning of the year and 34 new applications involving a sum of Rs. 1,87,190 were received during the year for the starting of industrial concerns. As the Government grant for the purpose was only Rs. 75,000, only 9 applications could be sanctioned during the year and 18 applications were either withdrawn or rejected, leaving 18 applications pending at the end of the year. The total amount of takavi loans advanced since 1912 came up to Rs. 9,83,984, out of which a total sum of Rs. 7,23,354 has been fully recovered. The total demand for the year, including the balance of the previous year (Rs. 1,40,794), was Rs. 3,17,014 and the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,358.

Miscellaneous.

32. The department participated in two exhibitions during the year, *viz.*, the Park Fair Exhibition at Madras and the Visva Bharat Lakshmi Exhibition at Bombay. Goods of the total value of Rs. 28,022 were sent to both these Exhibitions and sales to the extent of Rs. 5,237 were effected. The department was awarded two gold medals and one silver medal at the Park Fair Exhibition. A Gold Medal awarded in the year 1924 in the Belgaum Arts Industrial Exhibition was received during the year. Action was taken during the year for enforcing the provisions of the Petroleum Regulation and the rules issued thereunder. The number of licenses issued for storage of non-dangerous petroleum was 35 and that issued for storing dangerous petroleum, 16. The amount of license fee collected amounted to Rs. 3,226.

GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Soap Factory.

33. The total value of soaps manufactured in the Government Soap Factory during the year was Rs. 60,233. The sales effected amounted to Rs. 1,05,226 as against Rs. 1,21,066 in the previous year.

Central Industrial and District Workshops.

34. The Central Industrial Workshop, in addition to working on the lines laid down by Government, undertook some special works of interest during the year, such as, the well curbs for the Harihar Bridge, the renewal of the iron parts of the big car at Nanjangud, the manufacture of special pipes for the Tumkur and Mysore Water Supply Divisions. The total value of the work done during the year amounted to Rs. 94,750. Of the District Workshops, the Shimoga Workshop continued to be self-supporting, turning out work of the value of Rs. 5,215 as against Rs. 8,250 for the previous year. All the machinery of the Tumkur Workshop, which was closed, was transferred to the Hassan Workshop, attached to the Industrial School, which continued to be self-supporting. The Kolar District Workshop also did good work and showed signs of steady progress manufacturing articles valued at Rs. 1,574 for the eight months ending 30th June 1926. The total value of articles manufactured in the Government Art Workshop amounted to Rs. 25,934 and the sales to Rs. 31,461. The institution afforded training to 41 boys. Experimental work in the manufacture of Golf Clubs, Billiard Cues, Ebony and Ivory Envelope Openers and some special toys were undertaken.

The Arts and Crafts Depot.

35. The sales effected in the Arts and Crafts Depot during the year amounted to Rs. 23,385 as against Rs. 27,916 in the previous year, the fall being due to the higher percentage of commission charged. Arrangements are in progress for the sale of these products in Bombay and Calcutta and also overseas. It is proposed to send some of the artisans themselves to other parts of India where similar articles are manufactured in order that they may have the opportunity to study the market conditions first hand and improve their own methods and products.

Government Weaving Factory.

36. The Government Weaving Factory worked on the usual lines and the manufacturing side was to a large extent restricted. The output of the concern during the year was Rs. 37,586 and the sales amounted to Rs. 58,189. Satisfactory results have been obtained in the special arragements devised to weave the cross border and the solid border with the aid of the fly-shuttle slays. Action was

taken to dispose of the accumulated stock in the Factory, after being valued by a Committee of special Officers and private business men.

37. One thousand six hundred and eighty-nine tons of sandalwood were received from the Forest Department during the year as against 1,965 tons during the previous year. Inclusive of the balance of sandalwood carried forward out of the previous year's stock, 1,811 tons of sandalwood were distilled during the year, as against 1,697 tons during the previous year. Sandal Oil Factories.

The gross realisation amounted to Rs. 31·06 lakhs as against Rs. 26·26 lakhs (final) in the previous year and the net realisation from the sale of oil, treated as Forest Revenue, amounted to Rs. 23·19 lakhs as against Rs. 18·81 lakhs (final) in the previous year.

Besides the above, 19½ tons of sandalwood prepared in small pieces, were sold to the Bombay market and a net sum of Rs. 33,575 was realised therefrom.

Mysore Iron Works.

38. The total capital outlay on the Iron Works from the commencement to the 30th June 1926 was Rs. 1,88,71,173-8-7. The losses incurred from the commencement of the operations (January 1923) amounted to Rs. 18,33,307-9-6. Mysore Iron Works.

The production of pig iron during the half year ended 30th June 1926 rose to 10,000 tons, the full rated capacity of the furnace. There was some improvement in the yield of by-products also. The total operation charges during the year amounted to Rs. 2,91,464-2-10. The realisations from sales during the year were Rs. 4,91,470-7-8. The loss during the year was Rs. 42,220-3-9.

The coal strike in England and the fall in the French and Belgian exchange affected the sale of Mysore Charcoal Pig Iron in England and on the continent. The alcohol refining plant and the pipe foundry plant have been erected, and put in operation.

(v) Trade and Commerce.

39. The total volume and value of trade during the year, remained almost the same as in the previous year. Hopes of further improvement in trade conditions during the year, were not fully realised, although the seasonal conditions were satisfactory. The rise in exchange offered a stimulus to imports from overseas, but the tendency of falling prices in the foreign markets had a depressive effect. There was, however, a further satisfactory recovery, in the case of exports, as the demand was good and the prices steady. As compared with the previous year there was a slight decline in the imports of rice, gram, pulses and salt. There was a further increase in the imports of refined sugar, chiefly due to a fall in price. The exports of oil seeds, raw cotton, silk, betel-nuts and cardamom, registered a slight increase during the year. The trade in piece goods showed signs of improvement, both under imports and exports. With effect from 1st April 1926 the levy of excise duty on piece goods manufactured by the local mills, was abolished. The demand for tanned leather was dull in the overseas markets and consequently the bark tanning industry was in a depressed condition. There was a noticeable increase in the exports of tangadi bark to the Madras Presidency. The imports of wrought iron and steel registered a slight decline but there was no great change in the case of imported machinery and mill work. There was an advance in the exports of chrome ore, while manganese suffered a reduction. As regards the manufactured articles imported into the State, increases were noticed under dyes, chemical manures, cement, mineral oils, etc. The Review of the Rail-borne Trade of the State for 1923-24 was published and the review for 1924-25 was in the Press. The statistics furnished in the Railway returns for 1925-26 have been collected and consolidated and the draft Review of the Trade of the State during the past 12 years and the necessary tables relating thereto, were under compilation. The supplement to the Statistical Abstract of the State was published during the year. All the statistical information required by the Government of India was supplied regularly and in time. The total approximate value of exports and imports during the year

amounted to Rs. 12·14 crores and Rs. 12·29 crores as against Rs. 12·72 crores and Rs. 12·55 crores respectively during the previous year.

(vi) Association for Banking, Trading, Etc.

Co-operative Societies, General

40. The work of consolidation which was started four years ago is nearing completion and the bad and dormant societies have almost all been weeded out and good societies have been started in several places. The movement has commenced to make steady progress and public confidence in the movement is also strengthened. Vigorous propaganda work, closer inspections and supervisions, with a view to improve the tone in the working of the several societies, have resulted in the steady increase of the number of societies side by side with consolidation work. Special attention was devoted to the development of Agricultural Co-operation and also Sericultural Co-operation. The depressed classes evinced keen interest in Co-operation and increased the number of their societies. The 12th Provincial Co-operative Conference was held in September 1925 and was attended by 350 delegates and 100 visitors. The shields graciously instituted by His Highness the Yuvaraja were presented to the best Industrial Co-operative Society and the best Agricultural Co-operative Society in the State and also to the best Credit Society in each district. During the year the Registrar and the Honorary Organizer of Co-operative Societies, Hassan, were deputed to the Conference of Registrars in India and also the Conference of Provincial Co-operative Banks, held in Bombay. The propagandistic Institute was strengthened by enlisting several persons as members and by getting a large number of Societies to subscribe to the monthly Co-operative Bulletin published by it.

Strength, Capital and Transaction.

41. The year opened with 1,474 societies with a membership of 91,602: 156 societies were newly registered and the registration of 27 societies was cancelled. There were at the close of the year 1,603 societies with a membership of 95,292. The increase in the membership was in the districts of Bangalore, Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug, while there was a decrease in the districts of Tumkur and Kolar. Seventeen were Central Societies, 1,278 were Agricultural Societies and 308 Non-Agricultural Societies. The share capital of all the Societies rose from Rs. 34,60,333 in 1924-25 to Rs. 35,32,195 and the working capital also increased to Rs. 98,65,131 from Rs. 92,21,614 in 1924-25. The average working capital per member was Rs. 104 against Rs. 100·6 in the previous year. The total transactions of all the societies amounted to Rs. 3,16,85,175 against Rs. 2,77,61,095 in 1924-25 and the net profits realised amounted Rs. 4,61,832 as against Rs. 4,03,214 in the previous year. The total reserve fund increased from Rs. 12,95,652 in 1924-25 to Rs. 15,74,852 in the year under report. The Central Societies contributed Rs. 1,86,771, the Agricultural Societies Rs. 5,43,144 and the Non-Agricultural Societies Rs. 8,44,938 to this fund. The deposits attracted during the year amounted to Rs. 40,53,654 while the amount withdrawn was Rs. 35,30,823 and the total amount held in deposit at the end of the year was Rs. 34,94,283 as against Rs. 29,71,452 at the close of the previous year. The average deposit per member on the whole was Rs. 37 as against Rs. 32·4 in the previous year. Of the total working capital, 36·9 per cent were derived from the share capital, 35·3 per cent from deposits, 12·6 per cent from loans from Government and other societies and 15·2 per cent from Reserve and other funds.

Loans, Interest, and Collections.

42. The total amount of loans issued by all the societies during the year was Rs. 59,54,776 in 89,024 cases against Rs. 55,99,380 in 87,825 cases in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 27,95,454 or 47 per cent was given for productive purchases, Rs. 25,83,843 or 43 per cent for paying off prior debts and Rs. 5,75,479 or 10 per cent for necessary and other purposes. The total amount of loans outstanding against the members of all the societies was Rs. 82,18,919 at the end of the year against Rs. 79,26,818 at the end of the previous year. The rate of interest on deposits attracted by the societies ranged from 5 to 7 per cent and the average rate of interest charged by the societies on loans to their members varied as in the previous year from 9 to 12 per cent. Including the loans outstanding, the total demand for the year was Rs. 82,17,129, out of which a sum of Rs. 56,62,675 or 68 per cent was collected during the year.

Central Banks.

43. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, and the Mysore Provincial Bank, Limited, continued to be the two chief financing institutions in the State. In pursuance of the Government Order directing the conversion of the Provincial Bank into an Apex Bank, the bye-laws of the Bank were changed and the Provincial Apex Bank became the Chief Agency for financing all Co-operative Societies in the State and the gradual elimination of individual members and increase of societies as members were kept in view. Arrangements were also in progress for the transfer of the assets and liabilities of debtor societies in the Central Co-operative Bank to the Apex Bank.

44. The Central Co-operative Bank had, at the close of the year, a membership of 664 individuals and 155 societies with a share capital of Rs. 3,13,060 and a working capital of Rs. 14,70,388. The deposits amounted to Rs. 9,66,828 and the Reserve Fund to Rs. 1,33,250. The loans granted to individual members during the year amounted to Rs. 2,69,026. The total amount of the loans outstanding were Rs. 7,00,460 against individual members and Rs. 3,49,542 against societies. The Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank had at the close of the year a membership of 356 individuals and 563 societies with a share capital of Rs. 1,51,374 and a working capital of Rs. 8,46,037. The deposits amounted to Rs. 6,23,230 and the Reserve Fund to Rs. 45,777. As an Apex Bank it granted loans to the extent of Rs. 2,20,610 during the year to societies only and the total amount of the loans outstanding against societies at the close of the year was Rs. 6,35,757. The Bank staff inspected 45 societies during the year.

45. Of the 5 District Central Co-operative Banks, those at Mysore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Shimoga did not show any appreciable progress. The utilisation of the services of these banks as agencies of the Apex Bank for studying and meeting the requirements of societies in their respective areas is under contemplation. The Tumkur District Bank had a membership of 20 individuals and 16 societies, collected a working capital of Rs. 61,073 and lent it to its affiliated societies in the district.

Primary Societies, Agricultural.

46. The societies whose membership consisted mainly of agricultural classes increased from 1,164 to 1,278 and the membership also increased from 40,490 at the end of the previous year to 51,160 at the end of the year. The total working capital of the societies increased to Rs. 27,54,990 from Rs. 25,88,531 in the previous year. Of these societies, 1,111 were pure Credit Institutions, 105 were for the supply of seeds, manure, agricultural implements, etc., 56 were Grain Banks, and 6 were for the sale of areca and cotton. The dividends paid by these societies ranged from 5 to 7½ per cent.

Non-Agricultural

47. There were 308 Non-Agricultural Societies as against 287 in the previous year and their total membership was 41,773. Their working capital was Rs. 45,81,014 against Rs. 43,62,523 and Reserve Fund was Rs. 8,44,938 against Rs. 7,05,282 in the previous year. Of these societies, 231 were credit institutions. The dividends declared by those societies varied from 6½ to 9 per cent.

Stores.

48. There were 83 stores in the State against 63 at the end of the previous year. They purchased articles to the extent of Rs. 6,00,771 and sold to the extent of Rs. 5,66,336 making a net profit of Rs. 42,232.

Non-credit.

49. The number of societies dealing with non-credit forms of co-operation with special reference to the development of agriculture and industries was 123 as against 102 in the previous year. There were two types of these societies for the development of agricultural co-operation, *viz.*, (*a*) Supply Societies (*b*) Sale Societies. The object of Supply Societies was to stock and supply their members with good seeds, improved agricultural implements and manures. There were 40 Supply Societies working at the close of the year and 185 Credit Societies were also induced to take up this work as an adjunct to banking activities. The total value of transactions of all these societies in this direction amounted to over Rs. 20,000. With a view to encourage distribution of agricultural implements, seeds, manures, etc., to the raiyats through the agency of the Co-operative Societies, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 8,000 (at Rs. 1,000 for each district) for granting loans to Co-operative Societies, but owing to adverse seasonal conditions in some districts, all the grant could not be spent in the year. The Department of Agriculture has also agreed to give a concession of 5 per cent on the total purchases made by these societies to cover,

freight etc. The number of Sale Societies was only 6 and these were connected with the sale of areca. They had a membership of 128 and a working Capital of Rs. 2,560.

Industrial Co-operation.

50. Chief among Industrial Co-operative Societies were Weavers' Societies, Sericultural Societies or Sandalwood Carvers' Societies and Brass workers' Societies. There were 47 Weavers' Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1,452 and a working capital of Rs. 1,26,298 as against 39 Societies with a membership of 1,212 and a working capital of Rs. 1,15,380 in the previous year. They purchased raw materials and finished products to the extent of Rs. 1 94,395 and sold them to the extent of Rs. 1,96,442. The depression in trade and fall in prices have adversely affected these societies. The number of Sericultural Societies increased from 7 to 12 during the year. They had a membership of 166 with a working capital of Rs. 2,209. These Societies transacted business to the extent of Rs. 6,835. There were two Gudigars' Societies with a membership of 55 and a working capital of Rs. 1,902. They manufactured articles of the value of Rs. 2,137 and sold to the extent of Rs. 1,298. The work of these societies was hampered as the articles did not find quick sale in the Arts and Crafts Depot where they were stocked. The two Brass Workers' Societies for artizans engaged in copper and brass metal work did not show much progress.

Among the primary societies may be mentioned 15 House-Building Societies, 79 societies for depressed classes and 56 Grain Banks.

Co-operation in Malnad.

51. Strenuous efforts were made by the departmental staff during the year to secure a rapid expansion of the movement in the Malnad parts. As a result the number of societies in the area increased from 278 in 1924-25 to 292 in 1925-26, their membership from 15,073 to 16,185 and their working capital from Rs. 8,48,429 to Rs. 9,96,653. The work of several old Societies improved. The Credit Societies bestirred themselves in the collection of a major portion of their overdue loans, reduced the rates of interest on loans and extended their usefulness to a large number of persons. The number of Store Societies increased from 18 to 23. They purchased articles worth Rs. 70,071 and sold them at cheap rates, realising a profit of Rs. 8,026. The Areca Sale Societies increased from 3 to 6, but owing to the considerable fall in the prices of areca the volume of work done by those societies was less than in the previous year. These societies collected 385 maunds of areca, conducted transactions to the extent of Rs. 23,516 and made a net profit of Rs. 115. Two more Credit Societies in the Sagar Taluk have come forward to take up similar work.

Litigation

52. As a result of consolidation work the number of suits for adjudication during the year increased very much. During the year 2,602 suits of the value of Rs. 3,20,618 were entertained for adjudication as against 1,960 suits of the value of Rs. 2,50,084 in the previous year and the stamp revenue realised thereon was Rs. 7,383 against Rs. 6,003. The increase in revenue is mainly due to the large number of suits filed during the year. Including 501 suits pending from the previous year, there were 3,103 suits for disposal. Out of these, 2,570 suits were disposed of (408 by the Registrar, his Personal Assistant and the Sub-Assistant Registrar), leaving 533 suits pending at the close of the year. The number of decrees pending execution at the beginning of the year was 3,901 and 2,674 decrees were sent for execution during the year, making in all a total of 6,665 decrees for execution. Of these, 1,846 decrees were executed during the year, leaving 4,819 decrees pending execution at the close of the year. The four Special Shekdars appointed for the execution of these decrees, were responsible for executing nearly 700 decrees of the value of about a lakh of rupees.

Audit, Inspection and Miscellaneous.

53. During the year, increased attention was devoted for thorough inspection and audit of the accounts of most of the societies. As many as 1,413 societies were inspected during the year, the accounts of 986 societies were fully audited and of 293 societies test-audited and correct balance-sheets were published for the benefit of members. As many as 96 societies made arrangements at their own cost for getting their accounts audited by Certified Auditors. The importance of frequent inspections and proper audit has been impressed on all the secretaries of Societies, and the Urban Societies that carry on transactions to a large extent have been advised to get their accounts audited by Certified Auditors as already suggested by Government, in order to create greater confidence in the public.

Some of the Societies voted funds for the grant of School fees to poor boys, for the construction of suitable school buildings, for presentation of school-books to boys and uniform to Adi-Karnataka boys and also for the feeding of poor mofussil students at the time of the Lower Secondary Examination.

54. The total cost incurred by Government during the year on the Department was Rs. 1,17,480 as against Rs. 1,04,115 in the pevious year. The societies themselves spent a sum of Rs. 1,22,218 on account of arrangements made by them for their proper working. Finance.

55. There were at the beginning of the year (1st April 1925), 118 Joint Stock Companies (103 Public and 15 Private) limited by shares. Four Public Companies were newly registered and four Public Companies went into voluntary liquidation during the year. Thus at the close of the year, *i.e.*, on 31st March 1926, there were 118 companies at work. Of these, 48 were for Banking, Loan and Insurance, 3 for Transit and Transport, 43 (including 5 for printing and publishing) for Trading and Manufacturing, 9 were Mills and Presses while 8 were for Mining and Quarrying and 2 were classed under Estates, Land and Building and the other five being those not falling under any of the above heads. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capital of all these companies amounted during the year to Rs. 9,73,70,100, Rs. 2,35,84,854 and Rs. 1,66,92,882 respectively as against Rs. 9,66,90,100, Rs. 2,39,10,989 and Rs. 1,65,63,897 respectively during the previous year. Forty-one companies increased their capital and 16 reduced their capital. The number of companies limited by guarantee remained at 19 as in the previous year. At the end of the year there were 28 auditors, 6 of them holding permanent certificates. Joint Stock Companies.

On 31st March of 1926 there were 35 companies incorporated outside the State, and carrying on business in the State.

Nine societies were newly registered during the year and two societies were removed from the register, leaving 119 societies at work on 31st March 1926.

(vii) Transfers of Land.

56. There were 7,642 transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 28,415 acres as against 6,185 transfers involving 29,440 acres in 1924-25. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 42,942 involving 1,85,506 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 26,188 transfers and 1,97,321 acres respectively.

(viii) Condition of the people.

57. The year under report may be characterised as a fairly prosperous one both for the agriculturists and the cooly classes, notwithstanding the insufficiency of rainfall in Bangalore District, the prevalence of distress in the early part of the year in the Taluks of Maddagiri and Pavagada which however disappeared after the advent of the north-east monsoon, and the insufficient and ill-distributed rainfall in the Mysore District. The out-turn of crop was fairly satisfactory and prices in general ruled high and were generally free from frequent fluctuations, giving a fairly high return to the agriculturist. But the non-agriculturists with fixed income suffered as usual. The Coffee crop was also good and Coffee continued to command high prices during the year. Nevertheless it is reported by the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, that the market continued to be tight and that the indebtedness of the malnad raiyat was increasing, calling for urgent relief. The cooly classes found sufficient employment. As compared with the previous official year, the number of births increased, while the number of deaths decreased. Plague prevailed in all the Districts in a more severe form than during the previous year. The number of accidental fires during the year was 449 against 436 in 1924-25. The numbers of human lives and cattle lost in these fires were respectively 18 and 291 against 10 and 228 in the year 1924-25 and the value of property lost (including 777 houses destroyed in Shimoga District) amounted to Rs. 2,12,182 against Rs. 2,42,248 in the pevious year.

(ix) Forest.

Area and classification.

58. The area of State Forests at the beginning of the year was 3,321·2 square miles. To this an area of 10·98 square miles was added during the year and an area of 3·17 square miles was disafforested. Thus the total area of State Forests including plantations at the close of the year stood at 3,329·11 square miles. The reserved lands at the beginning of the year measured 466·43 square miles. Deducting an area of 15·1 square miles converted into State Forest during the year and adding an area of 2·7 square miles notified as reserve, the reserve lands stood at 454·03 square miles at the close of the year. Several blocks have been selected during the year for reservation, for 6 square miles of which statistics and maps were completed. The scheme of "Minor Forests" did not make appreciable progress for want of adequate Forest Staff. The proposal for the sanction of a temporary establishment for this work is under the consideration of Government. The "Village Forests" are under the management and control of the Revenue Department. An area of 2,328 acres was added to this class of forests during the year.

Settlement, Demarkation and Survey.

59. Out of 51 blocks pending settlement at the beginning of the year 7 blocks were settled during the year. In all 57½ miles of permanent boundary lines and 33½ miles of preliminary lines were cut during the year and 4,808 miles of existing lines were repaired. The three surveyors attached to the department, surveyed 16 forests comprising an area of 71 square miles. Forty Forest Maps were fair drawn and sent to Dehra Dun for publication. Ten copies of the Shimoga Division maps were hand-coloured, 6 Ferro copies of the Sacrebyle Teak plantation were printed and supplied to the Forest Officer, Shimoga. A tracing of the sketch map of the Frontier Boundary of Madras and Mysore was also completed during the year. Twenty-nine forest maps were got printed from Dehra Dun. The operations of the year were as usual regulated by the provisions of the plan of operations drawn up at the beginning of the year, based on the sanctioned working plan or provisional schemes. There were only two officers employed on this work during the year. The State Forests of Halasur, Devadan, Basavankote, Basti and Sargod in the Kadur Division, Muduguni of the Bhadravati Division and Bilikal of the

Working plans.

Bangalore District were reconnoitered during the year. Necessary field work including valuation surveys was caried out and the required statistical data collected. The method of field work to be followed for revision of the working plan of the Heggaddevankote Forests was provisionally fixed. New roads to a length of over 21 miles were constructed and one mile of bridle-path opened and over 112 miles of old roads were repaired. A number of original works were executed and repairs to existing ones attended to. The expenditure under "Buildings" amounted to Rs. 14,629 as against Rs. 13,609 in 1924-25 and new buildings costing Rs. 4,234-5-0 and repairs and maintenance works costing Rs. 1,0394-8-0 were executed. The well at the Jogimatti Forest Lodge was rivetted with stones and the well in Thappanhalli was deepened by 6¼'. A well at Melkote was newly sunk. A few wells were deepened. Removal of silt and petty repairs to other wells were attended to wherever necessary, the aggregate expenditure on such miscellaneous works being Rs. 4,309 against Rs. 3,190 in the preceding year.

Protection.

60. The total area taken up for fire protection during the year was 2,003,463 acres against 1,959,219 acres during the previous year and the success achieved was 99·7 per cent against 99·8 per cent in the previous year. The method adopted was the isolation of forests by the clearing of fire lines and the employment of patrols wherever necessary. The experiment of an early burning, under responsible supervision, in the case of some of the dry deciduous forests of the Mysore District was continued during the year with a fair amount of success. For the eradication of lantana and the reclamation of the areas overgrown by it at little cost to the department, a scheme was evolved during the year, of inviting the adjoining villagers to clear the land and raise temporary crops for a period of five years at the end of which the lands are to be relinquished after restocking them with necessary raised plants. A beginning was made to give effect to the scheme

during the year in the Tumkur District. In all 2,66,764 climbers found growing on valuable trees like Sandal, Teak, Honne, Beete, Matti, etc., were cut in the annual coupes and in plantations at the time of enumeration and marking.

61. In all 1,450 cases were reported during the year and 196 cases were pending from the year previous. There were thus 1,646 cases in all for being dealt with. Twenty-eight of the cases reported in the year were referred to Magistrates and 1,422 dealt with by departmental officers. Forest Offences General.

Inclusive of 44 cases pending from the previous year, the number of cases on the file of Magistrates was 72. Of these, 46 cases involving 98 persons were disposed of, leaving 26 cases pending at the close of the year. Convictions were secured in 18 cases involving 49 persons. One thousand five hundred and seventy-four cases were dealt with departmentally, including 152 cases of the preceding year. In all 1,501 cases involving 2,272 accused were disposed of, leaving 73 cases pending at the close of the year. Of the disposals, 1,499 cases involving 2,271 persons were compounded under the Forest Regulation, and two cases were struck off the file for want of sufficient evidence.

62. There were reported in the year, 140 cases of injury to sandal trees and 306 cases were pending from the previous year. There were thus 446 cases to be dealt with. Only 130 cases were disposed of during the year, leaving 316 pending at the close of the year. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 3,384. Government sanctioned the continuance of the special staff for the prevention of the smuggling of sandalwood till the end of the year under report. The work was continued on the same lines as in the previous years. As a result of the activities of the police outposts on the borders of Shimoga and Kadur Districts, two important cases of sandal smuggling were detected during the year and both the cases ended in conviction. The number of sandal oil stills in south Kanara which numbered 12 at the end of May 1925 dwindled down to 5 at the end of June 1926. The remaining few stills are struggling for their existence and may be closed if the vigorous measures now adopted are continued. Sandal Offences

63. With the exception of the exploited coupes and such other areas as were under regeneration and cultural operation, all the forests were thrown open for the grazing of cattle and 216,219 head of cattle were admitted for grazing, against 197,157 in the previous year, mostly on the prepaid license system. Goats were for the first time admitted into the State Forests in the maidan districts and some of the reserves of the Hassan District. Permission to browze goats was also granted in select localities. Grazing.

64. Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions, there has been a satisfactory natural reproduction (by bud) of the principal species and reproduction by coppice shoots was also satisfactory. Coppice regeneration in the pole forests of the Bhadravati Division, worked for firewood, was extremely satisfactory. An area of 168 acres was added on to the regular plantations in the State. Of these, 164·5 acres have been planted up with teak and the rest with Matti, Honne, Sissoo, Casuarina, Divi-Divi and Eucalyptus. A nursery was formed in the Yelwal plantation for raising Sissoo and an area of 9 acres was stocked with 1,250 plants. Two hundred and twenty plants were planted on either side of the approach road to the Residency Bungalow. With a view to planting up with Honge an area of 240 acres of the Hosur-Marigudi plantation, for providing green leaf manure to neighbouring cultivators, for destroying the wild growth of lantana and for getting the best crop that the soil would yield, a beginning was made by stocking 20 acres with 2000 plants. A little over 104 acres of Thakkals available in the Kakankote, Begur and Heggaddevankote Ranges were cleared and planted up with 133,450 teak seedlings during the year. The sowings and dibblings of important indigenous species like Teak, Sandal, Bage, Honne, Matti, Jalari, Boge, Nerlu, Bilwara, Bevu, Banni, Chujjalu, Hunse, Sissoo, Naibela, Seemethangadi, Thangadi, etc., broad-cast or in patches in exploited coupes or in selected localities in the State, were carried out over an area of 20,778 acres. Sylviculture.

65. At the request of the District Board, Shimoga, the Department opened a nursery at Shimoga with the object of supplying plants of various species for filling up vacancies in avenues, for planting in Municipal areas, and for raising groves round villages. Four thousand potted plants of Alstonia, Jacaranda, Raintrees, Neem, Gold Mohur, Prosopis, Ippe, Soapnut, Eucalyptus, Parkia, Honge Arboriculture.

the year as against 60,487 c. ft. in the previous year. The net profit of the concern was Rs. 2,268-8-2 against Rs. 5,954 in the previous year.

75. Over 5,285 c. ft. of Leak, Beete, Nandi, Hunal, Devagarige and Nagasampigay timber were supplied for other industrial purposes to the Iron Works, Central Jail, Palace and Electrical Departments and the Executive Engineer, Chitaldrug. Nine hundred and eighty-four c. ft. of Teak and Nandi timber were also supplied to the Loco and Carriage Department of the Mysore Railways. The quetion of installing a creosoting plant at Bhadravati for the treatment of Railway Sleepers was investigated during the year.

(x) Geology.

General.

76. The Department followed the usual line of work as in the previous years. The mineral activities centred chiefly round manganese and chrome ores. Considering the unfavourable market conditions for manganese of low grade of 4 per cent and below, the royalty thereon was reduced from 12 annas to 6 annas per ton for a period of 2 years. The question of the proper exploitation of the Byrapur Chrome area is engaging the attention of Government. The work and accounts of the Department were subjected, during the year, to a special audit, by the Inspector of Office Systems and orders were passed by Government on his report. The publication of a review of the mineral production in Mysore during the period 1915-26, particularly in reference to mineral statistics, has been undertaken with the approval of Government and the work is in progress. There were as many as 25 enquiries on points of geological and economic interest.

Leases and Licenses.

77. The following statement shows the number of leases, licenses and certificates of approval that were current during the year 1925-26 as compared with that in the previous year :—

	1924-25	1925-26
Mining leases	39	39
Prospecting Licenses	33	31
Collecting ,, ...	3	2
Exploring ,, ...	3	3
Approval Certificates	52	46
Total ...	130	121

The total area under mining leases and prospecting licenses during the year was 46,335 acres and 25 guntas against 47,051 acres and 12 guntas in the previous year and the rents recovered in respect of the mining and prospecting blocks amounted to Rs. 18,501 against Rs. 18,972 in the previous ear. The demand of mining revenue other than gold for the year was Rs. 58,231, out of which a sum of Rs. 53,153 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,128 at the close of the year.

Work under the Profit Sharing Scheme.

78. Of the 8 blocks for chrome sanctioned by Government, 7 were granted under licenses and the working of only two of these resulted in profits to the licensees and the Government. Five blocks were sanctioned for grant for manganese of which three were granted under licenses A fair amount of work was done on one of these, the Keshapur Block, resulting in some profit to the licensee and to the Government. The amount of percentage net profit realised in respect of manganese and chrome licenses granted on the above scheme was Rs. 2,41 3 during the year.

Work under private enterprise.

79. During the year mining work was carried on 50 blocks, of which 2 were under mining leases and 28 under prospecting licenses. The number of blocks worked for the several minerals and ores was 15 for gold, 12 for manganese, 9 for chrome, 1 for magnesite, 2 for mica, 3 for soapstone, 5 for kaolin, 1 for limestone and 2 for green quartzite. The quantity of manganese ore extracted was 31,26 tons against 33,251 tons in the previous year and the quantity exported was 25,18 tons against 44,678 tons in the previous year. There was an increase both in the quantities of chrome ore collected and exported, *viz.*, 15,366 tons and 23,114 tons against 10,263 tons and 14,831 tons respectively in the previous year. The Tata Iron and Steel Company who hold three blocks for magnasite, had stopped all operations for some years and have since restarted operations on one of these blocks and extracted 736 tons of ore and exported 280 tons. An output of 10,25

lbs was shown under mica, but the mining lease and also two of the three prospecting licenses for mica have since been surrendered. There was no export of mica during the year. The quantity of kaolin or China Clay extracted and exported was 1,370 tons and 84 tons against 2,439 tons and 826 tons respectively in the previous year.

Iron Ore.

80. During the year, 35,526 tons of Iron Ore and 3,342 tons of Limestone were mined and 31,808 tons of iron ore and 2,364 tons of limestone were consumed by the Mysore Iron Works.

Geological and Mineral Survey.

81. No fresh field investigations were carried on in the way of Geological Revision Survey Work. But a comparative study of rocks of closely allied types was made with a view to arrive at some satisfactory modes of correlating them. A good number of specimens was carefully examined under the microscope and more than 1000 specimens were provisionally correlated and classified. Some progress was made in the survey of mineral blocks. Two chrome blocks in the Mysore Taluk were surveyed and mapped on the scale of 4" to a mile. Three chrome blocks in the Kadur District and four manganese blocks in the Chitaldrug District were also surveyed and mapped. Survey and demarcation of 8 mining blocks, 7 for manganese and 1 for chrome to be granted under mining leases, were undertaken in the latter part of the year.

Library, Laboratory and Museum.

82. Books and pamphlets numbering 198 were received in exchange as usual from all parts of the world and 9 books were purchased and added on to the Library. The total number of assays and analyses done during the year was 42 against 56 in the previous year. The museum continued to be a source of instruction to those interested in the minerals and rocks of Mysore and many visitors expressed their appreciation of the arrangement and the value of the exhibits. About 1,200 rock specimens were examined, classified and sorted Collections of ore and specimens of typical rocks and minerals of the State were got up and presented to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Bombay among others. A polished stone of green quartzite was supplied to a gentleman in England. Specimens of gold ore were supplied to the Benares Hindu University.

(xi) Mines and Explosives.

Gold.

83. The Mining Companies which carried on gold mining operations during the year were, as in previous years, five in number, all of which produced gold and paid dividends. The nominal and paid up capitals of all the companies remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, £1,717,000 and £1,667,737 respectively. The quantity of fine gold produced during the year 1925 was 394,512·802 ozs as against 392,578·223 ozs. (revised) during 1924, being an increase of 933·579 ozs. The quantity of fine silver produced during the year 1925 amounted to 24,853·297 ozs. as against 21,220·470 ozs. during the year 1924, being an increase of 3,632·827 ozs. The total value of fine gold and silver produced during the year 1925 amounted to £1,686,181 as against £1,836,625 during the year 1924, being a decrease of £150,444 or 8·19 per cent. The decrease in value is entirely due to a drop in the market value of gold which more than counterbalanced the slight increase in production. The total amount paid in dividends by all the companies during the year 1925 was £309,791 or 18·58 per cent of the paid up capital of all the five companies as against £305,064 or 18·29% during the year 1924. The royalty payable to Government on gold and silver during the year 1925 was £91,306 as against £95,961 in the year 1924 being a decrease of £4,655 or 4 85 per cent. In Indian currency the royalty due on both gold and silver for the year 1925 amounted to Rs. 12,14,109 as against Rs 13 59,659 for the year 1924. Inclusive of the previous year's balance (Rs. 3,00,632) the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 15·14,740 against Rs. 16,82,61 2 for the year 1924. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 12,40,597 against a collection of Rs. 13,81,980 in the year 1924, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,74,143 due on 1st January 1926. The estimates of ore reserves for the field at the end of December 1925 amounted to 1,592 876 tons or an increase of 51,000 tons when compared with those at the end of the year 1924. All the mines continued to show a reduction in working costs.

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(v) Constructing an anicut across the Bhadra at Gopala, Shimoga District and opening a right bank channel. The anicut and head works and 16½ miles of Channel with all masonary works and pipe sluices were completed. His Highness the Maharaja opened the first 16½ miles of the channel for irrigation on 12th June 1926. Channel excavation has also been done upto 22nd mile. The year's outlay was Rs. 1,00,235.

Channel Conservancy.

92. The total length of river Channels outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagara Works maintained during the year, was 359¾ miles and the distribution of water in the case of these channels during the irrigation season was carried out as usual. The block system of irrigation under the Vani Vilas Sagara was done away with and the extent of land for irrigation has been limited to 10,180 acres, the water rate being fixed at Rs. 6½ per acre. An expenditure of Rs. 35,686 was incurred for repairs and there was a further outlay of Rs. 18,761 on incomplete repair works under irrigation due to flood damage of last year.

Civil Works—Buildings.

93. The expenditure during the year on original works amounted to Rs. 5,25,295. The construction of the New Guests' Mansion near Lalitadri Hills, Mysore, made good progress during the year and some of the major items of work were completed with an outlay of Rs. 2,26,000. The construction of a Government High School at Tiptur was started during the year and satisfactory progress made with an outlay of Rs. 33,202. Materials were collected and preparations made for constructing a maternity hospital at Davangere and a bungalow at the Peeta on the Bababudan Hills. The expenditure on repairs to buildings amounted to Rs. 1,76,477 including Rs. 20,385 spent by Civil Officers on petty repairs and all Government buildings were maintained in a fair state of repair.

Communications.

94. The expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 76,458, of which Rs. 17,023 were incurred on roads, Rs. 15,909 on accommodation for travellers and inspection lodges, Rs. 45,523 on boat bridges and ferries and Rs. 3 under Miscellaneous. Under roads, the improvement of the circuit house at Bandipur, Mysore District, was completed with the year's outlay of Rs. 8 561. The work of the new road from Maddagiri to Hindupur was nearing completion, the outlay during the year being Rs. 8,316. An expenditure of Rs. 43,048 was incurred during the year from State and District Funds on the construction of a bridge across the Hemavathi near Gorur in Hassan District and all the piers were raised to the springing level of the arches. Besides these, the opening of a new road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna and another from Amruthur to Huliyur-Durga were in progress. There was an outlay of Rs. 7,00,213 on repairs, of which Rs. 6 83,560 were incurred on annual maintenance and special repairs of State Fund roads and Rs. 11,653 on repairs to First and Second Class Travellers' Bungalows. A total length of 2061 miles of State roads was maintained during the year, of which 1,613¾ miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaing the roads worked out to Rs. 334 per mile.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

95. The outlay on original works under the head amounted to Rs. 1,33,743 of which Rs. 1,18,058 was incurred on Water-supply, Rs 15,264 on Miscellaneous Improvements, and Rs. 421 on improvements to towns. The items of work under water-supply were the improvement of the water-supply of Mysore by installing a duplicate pump at Belagola and the erection of two additional Jewell Filters with an outlay of Rs. 96,487 and the laying of mains and taps to the Railway Colony at Vonti Koppal, Mysore, with an outlay of Rs. 19,439. The outlay under Miscellaneous was on the construction of a canopy over the Statue of His Highness the late Maharaja at Mysore. The expenditure on repairs amounted to Rs. 1,49,751, the bulk of the amount being incurred on the maintenance of the water-supply installations of the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Water-supply, Bangalore.

96. The total outlay on the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 1,98,077, of which Rs. 25,977 was charged to Civil and Military Station and Rs. 35,693 to recoveries on account of excess water, sale of water and metre hire. The net balance charged to State Funds was Rs. 1,31 017, of which the sum of Rs. 76,429 represents the general water rate collection by the City Municipality, which, if adjusted, would reduce the State Fund portion to Rs. 54,588. The total quantity of water received at the combined Jewell Filters was 960 million gallons. Allowing 7 million gallons for filtration process, etc., the balance of 953 million gallons was issued after treatment, *viz.*, 478 million gallons

to the City Reservoir and 475 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station Reservoir. The consumption in the City worked out to an average of 10·9 gallons per head per day against 13·2 gallons during the previous year. Owing to the inadequate supply of water in the Chamarajendra Reservoir, measures were taken to supplement the supply by the reservation of some tanks in the Arkavati and Pinakini valleys. A Committee under the Presidentship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya was appointed to advise Government on the best measure to be adopted for the improvement of the Bangalore Water Supply and their report is awaited.

97. The expenditure on the Vani Vilas Water Works, Mysore, amounted to Rs. 1,14,727 of which Rs. 77,172 were met from the amount realised on account of excess water consumption, etc., Rs. 31,209 from general water tax levied by the Municipality and Rs. 10,000 by the subvention paid by Government. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 678 million gallons against 635 million gallons in the previous year. The average consumption worked out to 21·9 gallons per head per day against 20·46 gallons in the previous year. The number of house connections increased from 2,800 in the previous year to 2931 during the year. Mysore.

98. The outlay on the maintenance of the Kolar Gold Fields Water Works amounted to Rs. 90,939 and the depreciation charges to Rs. 1,04,851. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 378 million gallons of which 319 million gallons were supplied to the various mining companies, 22 million gallons to Robertsonpet, 12 million gallons to other consumers and the remaining 25 million gallons were used for the Pumping station colony and Bethamangala village. Against the budgetted revenue of Rs. 2,00,000 from this source, bills to the extent of Rs. 1,82,130 for water consumed by the mining companies were collected from time to time and recoveries from other consumers amounted to Rs. 22,207, bringing the total amount recovered to Rs. 2,04,337. The work of renewing the first three miles of the rising main was completed during the year at a total expenditure of Rs. 1,50,399. Kolar Gold Fields.

99. The total grant under District Funds stood at Rs 6,52,189 against which an expenditure of Rs. 6,53,782 was incurred. Under original works, Rs. 10,525 were spent on buildings and Rs. 86,825 on communications. The important works carried out during the year were the improvement of the Srinivaspur-Punganur and Arsikere-Huliyur Roads. The expenditure under repairs amounted to Rs 4,56,872 chiefly on the annual maintenance and special repairs of District Roads. A total length of 3569 miles of District Roads was maintained, of which 1,754 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 128 per mile. District Funds.

100. An outlay of Rs. 2,33,906 was incurred from Irrigation Cess Funds mainly on repairs and maintenance of major tanks and river channels in Mysore and Hassan Districts. Original works with an outlay of Rs. 36,652 and repairs to the extent of Rs. 25,728 were executed from Army Funds. An outlay of Rs. 3,611 was incurred from Education Funds on Primary Schools. The outlay from University Funds on original works and repairs amounted to Rs. 26,372. The total expenditure on contribution works carried out during the year amounted to Rs. 3,75,926, met from money contributions made by raiyats for the restoration and repair of tanks and channels, from Muzrai and Municipal Funds and from grants of the Imperial Government for Post Office buildings and for the annual maintenance of Protestant Cemeteries in the State. The principal Muzrai works in progress during the year, were the renovation of Sri Venkataramanaswami temple at Thalakayalakonda, Sidlaghatta Taluk and the restoration and improvement of the Anjaneyaswami temple at Kyamenahalli, Koratagere Sub-Taluk. Under miscellaneous Public Improvements, the bulk of the expenditure was upon water-supply works carried out partly from Municipal and partly from State Funds. The more important of them were the improvement of the water-supply to Chikmagalur, Chintamani, Koppa, Magadi and Tumkur Towns and the water-supply projects of Kalasa and Kadur. Other Funds.

101. Special attention was continued to be paid to the restoration of minor tanks. In all 271 tank works were in progress during the year and 44 were completed. With a view to lay down the lines on which projects for the restoration of tanks are to be prepared, after collecting the necessary data, a Special Tank Survey Division was constituted for six months from April 1926. About 250 tanks were inspected during the year and 36 of them were declared worth restoring and estimates therefor are under preparation. This Division has since been abolished Tank Restoration and Survey.

and the work of preparing estimates has been entrusted to the regular Public Works Divisions with a small establishment. A Conference of Executive Engineers was held in July 1926 to discuss the several questions relating to the slow progress of tank works and to arrive at a solution. A working programme of tank works was drawn up for the current and the following three years and submitted to Government who sanctioned the programme and gave an additional allotment of Rs. 2,61,000 for the year 1926-27. The grants for the succeeding three years were put down at Rs. 3,52,500, Rs. 3,15,500 and Rs. 2,74,500. In order that there may be a sufficient number of minor tank projects ready for execution, the special establishment under the Tank Survey Division was distributed among the divisions.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

102. A circle of superintendence was constituted with headquarters at Shimoga for the four districts of Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug and also the Bhadravathi Anicut Range. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 8,00,055 and the proportion which the establishment bears to the total expenditure under all funds, was 21·1 per cent as against 22·6 per cent last year. The expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 17,384.

Inspections.

103. The Chief Engineer travelled over 4,718 miles of roads and visited 117 places, inspecting the works situated thereat or in the vicinity. He also inspected eight Division Offices and several Sub-Division Offices. The Executive Engineers inspected almost all buildings, roads and tank works in their jurisdictions. The inspection of Division and Sub-Division Offices by them was satisfactory.

Projects under investigation.

104. A project for the construction of a reservoir at Anjanapur in the Shimoga District has been worked out and the estimate is under consideration.

Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

105. In accordance with the recommendations of the Technical Committee appointed in March 1925 under the Chairmanship of Sir Fredrick St. John Gebbie, sanction was accorded to the revised estimate amounting to Rs. 221·80 lakhs for raising the dam to 130 feet, the full height contemplated and keeping the waste weir at 106′ level and a programme of expenditure was also fixed for the next three years including the year under report. As per programme for the year the following works were done:—(1) the Dam was raised over 2/3 of its length to 130 feet with cornice work; (2) the erection of the 80 feet level waste weir sluices was completed and the sluices brought into action; (3) the levelling up of the ground in rear of dam to form terraces and other miscellaneous works made much progress; (4) steps were taken for shifting the present Yedatore town (which is liable to partial submersion when the storage level in the reservoir is raised to 124′) to a new site close by on a healthy ridge; (5) in accordance with the orders for utilising the existing storage in the reservoir, supply was given for the first time during the year in the river channels below the reservoir for hot weather irrigation in non-mamool areas also for the growing of sugar-cane and manurial crops; (6) in accordance with the terms of the Cauvery Agreement, investigations were carried out of all possible schemes in the Cauvery Valley, for the irrigation of the area Mysore is entitled to and the preliminary report with rough estimate of cost was submitted to Government, who in view of the importance of the subject, have constituted a committee of official and non-officials to go into the question; (7) as stipulated in the agreement with the Madras Government, dimensioned plans of all anicuts and head works of channels having their sources in the Cauvery, the Lakshmanathirtha and the Hemavathi and statistics showing the area under irrigation in 1910 and 1924 were furnished to the Madras Government.

106. The outlay in the Krishnarajasagara Circle aggregated during the year to Rs. 7,83,753, out of which a sum of Rs. 80,304 was expended from State Funds on major or minor irrigation works (both original and repairs), Rs. 4,60,376 represented the capital outlay on the construction of the dam works, sluices and waste weir, on paying compensation for submerged lands, on surveys for projects and on irrigation works; Rs. 1,27,667 represented working expenses for the maintenance of dam works, operations of sluices and for conducting gauging operations jointly with the Madras Staff; Rs. 1,08,575 represented the cost of works done from Irrigation Cess, District and Palace Funds and Rs. 6,831, the cost of contribution

works carried out from the amounts deposited by private parties and of those for the execution of which the raiyats were responsible.

Irrigation Work

107. The works consisted of extending and improving major and minor canals and channels. The main item of work under, "Repairs done to damages caused by floods of 1924" was the construction of a masonry dam in continuation of the old Madhavamanthry Anicut which had been breached during the floods of the last two years, the river scouring out a new course on the right bank. A new dam across the scour was completed for a sufficient length before the floods and the supply for irrigation was given by the due date. The outlay incurred on this work was Rs. 64,153.

Capital Expenditure.

108. Under dam construction, the principal item of work turned out was masonry involving an outlay of Rs. 3,94,493. The masonry was raised to 130 ft. level, the final top level of the dam, in all parts except the waste weir portion. The total quantity of masonry turned out upto the end of the year under report was 274,01,513 c. ft. at an average rate of Rs. 31-1-0·9 per 100 c. ft. against 267,18,347 c. ft. at Rs. 31-0-9 at the close of the previous year. The average rate for the year was Rs. 31-12-0 against Rs. 32-13-5·6 of the previous year. The work under "sluices" consisted chiefly of raising the masonry to the level of the dam, the cut stone work for wells of scouring sluices at levels 12′ and 40′ and the completion of the draft channel excavation to the rear of 50′ level sluices, involving an aggregate outlay of Rs. 16,263. The outlay during the year on compensation was Rs. 2,55,064. A total extent of 3,598 acres was declared for acquisition on account of submersion for the second stage of the reservoir. Exchange lands were given to the extent of 3 acres and 7 guntas in connection with lands still remaining unsettled for the first stage and 603 acres and 27 guntas for the second stage. Cash compensation amounting to Rs. 8,266 was paid in respect of lands acquired for the first stage while the corresponding amount paid in respect of lands acquired for the second stage was Rs. 76,352. Besides these, crop compensations to the extent of Rs. 2,851 and awards for houses and vacant sites amounting to Rs. 18,580 were paid during the year. In connection with village formation, two wells involving an outlay of Rs. 5,953 were in progress. Miscellaneous works, such as the maintenance of roads, buildings, water-supply, sanitation, etc., and also the forming of terraces and planting in the rear of the dam involved an outlay of Rs. 48,079. The works done under "Waste Weir", were the additional layings of masonary bringing the total quantity of masonary laid till the end of the year to 202,18,37 c. ft. at an average cost of Rs. 20-7-2 per 100 c. ft. and the completion of 80′ level sluices and making them ready for working by electric motors, of new head works for the Right Bank Canal diversion including the erection of crab winch for operating the gate, of the training walls and the temporary trestle bridge over the open weir with a road way and trolley line over it. These works involved an outly of Rs. 1,10,193. The cost of the establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,504, working out to about 15 per cent of the outlay on dam works.

Irrigation Cess Fund Works.

On Canal Works an outlay of Rs. 42,473 was incurred during the year, the chief items being the improvements to the Mandagere Channel, *viz.*, lowering the bed in the draft Channel, at a cost of Rs. 17,008 and to the Chamarajendra Right Bank Channel, *viz.*, widening it where it was narrow and the lowering of portions higher than the bed in the first nine miles and the extension to a small extent of the Tippur Branch at an aggregate cost of Rs. 22,240. Works out of Irrigation Cess Fund involved an outlay of Rs. 1,06,817. In addition to the maintenance work of river channels, some of the flood damage repairs works of the previous year were done and the supplies in the Virjanadi Channel were improved by providing screw gearing shutters to budugandies and repairing the relieving weirs, thereby ensuring a liberal supply at the tail end of the channel.

Progress of Cultivation.

The area under cultivation below the old channels in the Cauvery Valley remained the same as in the previous year. The total extent of land sanctioned for cultivation under the new channels is 24,718 acres while the area under cultivation was 20,170 acres during the year as against 19,463 acres in the previous year. As a large extent of lands has been reserved for grant of compensation in exchange for drowned out lands, the development of irrigation is slow. The area now reserved for compensation and lying uncultivated is 2,450 acres. An outlay of Rs. 46,027 was incurred during the year on the following new projects:— (1) Investigation for the reservoirs on the Kabbini and the preparation of preliminary estimates for dams at Kalsaragur and Hulhalli sites. (2) Preparations of

preliminary surveys and estimates for the Krishnarajasagara Right Bank and the Kabbini Right and Left Bank Canals. (3) Detailed surveys of the Suvarnavathy project. (4) Revision of the Krishnarajasagara North Bank High Level Canal.

Floods.

109. The floods during the year under report were normal and the river was in maximum floods on the 18th of July 1925, the discharge being 132,000 cusecs. Since the central gap in the river bed portion has been filled up, the discharge was passed down jointly through the 80′ level sluices and the open weir at 106′ level. The water level which was at 70·48 feet at the commencement of the monsoon rose to 11,200 feet, during floods, the water spread at this leval being 23·84 sq. miles. The rock below the 106′ waste weir was scoured and exposed and protected works have to be undertaken during the next dry season. The general health of the camp continued to be satisfactory as also the behaviour of the labour population.

(xiii) Electrical Department.

General.

110. Besides the sanctioning of the VII Installation during the year, the following two important administrative measures were sanctioned:—

(1) The accounts and the audit of the transactions of the department were decentralised from the Comptroller's Office and entrusted to a separate Financial Branch constituted within the Office of the Chief Electrical Engineer in order to ensure better security over the financial transactions of the department.

(2) A scheme of bonus and provident fund was sanctioned for the employees of the Department on retirement or on their permature death.

The development of Hydro Electric Power Schemes under the Krishnarajasagara VII Installation and the revenue prospects therefrom, the encouragement of small industries by supply of power, the renewals of Transmission Lines, and the supply of Electric power to Bowringpet for lighting and minor industries, were under the consideration of Government during the year.

Capital Works.

111. The net capital outlay incurred, during the year was Rs. 17,65,541 exclusive of an expenditure of Rs. 3,63,795 charged against the Depreciation Fund of the department, bringing the total Capital outlay up to the end of 1925-26 to Rs. 2,00,09,048. The most important capital works in progress during the year were: (*a*) Work under the VI Installation has almost been completed barring some odd jobs; (*b*) Work under the VII Installation commenced simultaneously at Sivasamudram, Kankanhalli, Kolar Gold Fields and on the Kolar Transmission Lines. The Transmission Line was completed for about 14 miles and put into service. The main anicut work, the raising and extending of the Generating Stations and Trolly Tracks at Sivasamudram, were under progress and the extension of the Transformer Station at Kankanhalli and Kolar Gold Fields was also nearing completion. The total outlay on the whole work during the year under review was Rs. 6,53,770; (*c*) The remodelling of the Bangalore Transmission Lines was almost completed, as a result of which the number of interruptions to service has been largely reduced and the load on the Bangalore line increased so as to meet the growing demands in the Bangalore Section. The outlay on this work during the year was Rs. 5,08,921; (*d*) The construction of silt reservoir at Sivasamudram was completed and the reservoir was also put into service recently, the outlay incurred on this work being Rs. 31,782 during the year; (*e*) The construction of a dispensary with inpatients' ward at Sivasamudram at a cost of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned and the work was started during the year; (*f*) An extra cost of Rs. 3,781 was incurred during the year for completing the unfinished portions of the Flood Protection Works and (*g*) an expenditure of Rs. 6,488 was incurred for renewing the insulators of 35,000 volts on the Mysore Transmission Lines and the interruptions were reduced to a minimum. An outlay of Rs. 1,59,426 was incurred on extensions to Interior Power and Lighting in Bangalore, Mysore, Kankanhalli and Kolar Gold Fields. The Depreciation Fund Outlay in the several sections of the department amounted to Rs. 3,63,795. Besides the above, a large number of contribution works were executed during the year on behalf of other departments of Government or private parties at a cost of Rs. 1,34,794.

112. The power generated during the year was 153,214,000 Kilowatt Hours against 166,244,452 K. W. H. and the gross earnings were Rs. 39,89,556 against Rs. 44,85,957 in 1924-25, giving a cost of 1·072 pies per K. W. H. against 0·948 pies per K. H. W. in the previous year. The Mining Companies on the Kolar Gold Fields consumed 17,102 H. P. during the year against 17,117 H. P. in 1924-25. The total number of installations during the year was 318 for power and 9,422 for lighting, as against 271 for power and 8,286 for lighting, in the previous year. The total additions were 47 for power and 1,136 for lighting or an increase of 13·87 per cent over that of last year. The number of street lights in Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields was 5,680 against 5,237 in 1924-25, an increase of 443 or 8·46 per cent. The quantity of power consumed during the year by Mining Companies was 17,102 H. P., by other industrial concerns 4,990 H. P., and by street lighting and bungalow lighting 1,040 H. P., the total being 23,132, H. P. The rebates granted to the Mining Companies during the year amounted to £32,548 or 10·87 per cent of the total Mining Revenue as against £25,064 or 12·84 per cent during 1924-25. The main portion of the rebates were due to break down of the plants of the Mining Campanies and other causes, over which the department had no control. Power.

113. The total value of actual purchases made during the year was Rs. 16,00,000, of which Stores of the value of Rs. 12,90,000 were foreign and Rs. 3,10,000 local. Stores.

The opening balance of stock in the Stores of the department was valued at Rs. 15,85,160. The receipts during the year amounted in value to Rs. 24,61,382 bringing the total to Rs. 40,46,542. The issues during the year amounted in value to Rs. 20,02,701, leaving a balance stock valued at Rs. 20,43,841 at the close of the year. The store operation of the department resulted in a net debit of Rs. 4,58,691 to stock which was due to materials intended for capital works, having been received and taken to stock, but not issued and charged to works, before the close of the year. Special efforts were made during the year to reduce the value of stock to the lowest limit possible, with the result that the major items of stock were reduced to the utmost minimum requirements of the department. The stores of the several sections were counted and verified with the ledger balances twice during the year, in December 1925 and June 1926.

114. The value of the works turned out in the three departmental workshops during the year was Rs. 1,01,571 as against Rs. 93,257 in 1924-25, the increase being due to the VII Installation Works and the reconstruction of Bangalore Transmission Line Works, etc. The cost of work done to other Government departments and other private parties amounted to Rs. 841 and this has been fully recovered along with the usual centage charges. Workshops.

115. The number of interruptions during the year was 43, of an average duration of 11·30 minutes as against 216 of an average duration of 5·73 minutes in the previous year. In addition, there was one interruption to the Bangalore Service of 19 hours and 15 minutes, due to a heavy wind storm blowing down three-fourths of a mile of the Transmission Line. The number of interruptions due to troubles in the Generating Station was only 3, lasting for a period of 19 minutes. There were also 31 pre-arranged interruptions extending over a period of 42 hours and 49 minutes for effecting repairs and alterations. There was only one fatal accident at Bangalore during the year due to a young man having come into contact with the live wires on a pole that had fallen during a storm. There were 45 minor accidents mostly in Sivasamudram where difficult constructional work was in progress. Interruptions and Accidents.

116. The gross demand of the department (excluding interest and Depreciation Fund) during the year amounted to Rs. 39,89,556 against Rs. 44,85,957 in 1924-25. The decrease in demand is chiefly under mining Revenue, due to the rate charged to Mining Companies, fluctuation in the rate of exchange, reductions in consumption of power and reduction in the collection of arrears. Inclusive of the previous year's arrears, *viz.*, Rs. 3,24,678, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 43,14,234. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 39,35,097 against Rs. 45,08,767 during 1924-25 and the arrears at the close of the year were Rs. 3,79,137. The operation and maintenance expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 8,55,489 as against Rs. 8,19,957 in 1924-25 and the amount set apart from revenue for credit to Depreciation Fund was Rs. 6,77,804 as against Rs. 6,47,853 Finance.

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line from Bangalore to Hosur *via* Anekal was modified and submitted to Government. The rerailing of the Bangalore-Mysore Section with 60 lbs. rails was completed during the year and the permanent way was provided with clean stone ballast. Improved signalling and locking points were brought into use in the stations of Mysore, Seringapatam, Byaderahalli, Yeliyur, Hanakere, Settihalli and Kengeri on the Bangalore-Mysore Section. The station building at French Rocks was improved and waiting accommdation for Third Class Passengers provided. The Paschimavahini Station was converted into a Flag Station and the watering arrangements shifted to Seringapatam. A new siding and platform were provided for goods traffic at Hosagrahar. The Hole-Narsipur Town Flag Station was opened for through booking of passengers and luggage from 1st May 1926.

General.

126. Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner for Railways, Government of India, Railway Department, visited Mysore in January 1926 and went to Shimoga. Portions of the Mysore Railway Code and Manual were finally printed and issued during the year. The claim of the Mysore Government to a share in the refund of Customs Duty on stores imported by the Madras and Southern Mahrata Railway Company on lines worked by them was favourably settled and a sum Rs. 96,000 was received as the proportionate share of the State lines. Government have ordered that with effect from 20th June 1926, no charge should be made against the Railways owned and worked by the State on account of the Railway Police for the maintenance of "Law and Order" and that only the cost of the Watch and Ward Establishments should be levied.

(xv) Post and Telegraph offices.

127. At the beginning of the year 1925-26, there were in all 483 Post Offices, of which 4 were Head Offices, 110 Sub-Offices and 369 Branch Offices. The number of combined offices stood at 63. Out of the 50 Post Offices which the Postal Authorities were requested, in consultation with the Revenue Department, to have opened in the State, only 15 offices were opened during the year and in the case of the rest, correspondence was still going on. Ten Post offices were closed during the year. Necessary assistance was rendered to the Postal Department, whenever required, in securing to them good buildings for the location of Post Offices. By the end of the year, there were in all 488 Post Offices of which 4 were Head Offices, 106 Sub-Offices and 378 Branch Offices. During the year under review, the Sringeri Office was converted into a Combined Office and there are in all 64 Combined Post and Telegraph Offices at the close of the year, of which 49 were in the taluk headquarter stations. The scheme submitted last year with regard to the extension of postal facilities in the State is still engaging the attention of Government. A Conference attended by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs was held at the Residency, at which the Second Member of Council and the Director of Industries and Commerce were also present. The questions relating to postal and telegraph facilities in the State were discussed from all points of view. As a result of this, all places in the State having a population of 1,500 and above are likely to be given postal facilities in the near future. The cases of about a dozen taluk headquarter stations not connected by telegraph were considered for an extension of telegraph facilities.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(i) Revenue and Finance.

The condition of equalibrium of the budgetary position regained in 1922-23, as a result of the policy of financial rehabilitation adopted in that year, continued to be maintained during the year under report.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE POSITION IN 1925-26.

2. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 3,46,36,960 and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 3,46,02,636. The surplus of the year was Rs. 34,324 which would have been larger but for the loss of Rs. 8,35,101 on the operation of the Iron Works which was written off in the revenue accounts of the year.

3. The drawings from the accumulated reserves during the year were limited to Rs. 1,19,618, being the expenditure on the Bhadra Anicut, the construction of which is being financed from the Irrigation Reserve according to the approved programme and to Rs. 66,802 from the special non-recurring reserve to meet the cost of flood damage works. The balances at the credit of these two reserves at the end of the year were Rs. 5,56,934-10-11 under Irrigation Reserve, Rs. 7,63,358-8-9 under Special Reserve respectively.

4. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was about 17 lakhs more than that of the previous year, being Rs. 1,00,00,407 against Rs. 83,00,474 in 1924-25.

RECEIPTS.

5. The total demand for the year under all heads of Revenue, including the arrears of previous year, was Rs. 3,78,54,687 against Rs. 3,80,77,601 in 1924-25. Deducting remissions amounting to Rs. 3,59,074, the recoverable demand was Rs. 3,74,95,613 against Rs. 3,78,15,677 in the previous year. The total collection during the year 1925-26 against the demand was Rs. 3,46,36,960 against Rs. 3,41,63,451 of last year. The outstanding balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 32,17,727 against Rs. 34,96,546 in 1924-25.

6. The noticeable variations under receipts as compared with the previous year are explained below :—

(*i*) *Land Revenue.—Increase* Rs. 3,45,380.

The increase chiefly appears under assessment on lands due to increased demands consequent on resettlements and of arrears more than in previous years.

(*ii*) *Mining Revenue.—Decrease* Rs. 1,18,208.

The decrease is due to fall in the price of gold.

(*iii*) *Forest Revenue.—Increase* Rs. 5,38,368.

The increase chiefly appears under Sandal Oil, due to the satisfactory progress in the sales during the year. The improvement under Forest Proper is due partly to the receipts from supply of balgi poles to the Electrical Department and from sale of elephants captured during the Khedda Operations and partly to better bids realised in the tangadi sales.

(*iv*) *Excise.—Decrease* Rs. 1,76,371.

There is a fall of about $2\frac{1}{8}$ lakhs under Toddy, mainly due to less receipts under shop rent. This decrease is partly counterbalanced by increased receipts under arrack and other heads under Toddy.

(*v*) *Stamps.—Increase* Rs. 34,322.

The increase is chiefly under Court-Fee Stamps, partly set off by heavier refunds made during the year.

(ii) Excise.

11. On account of the introduction of the Scheme of Separation of Judicial and Executive functions in the Chitaldrug District the post of District Excise Officer was abolished and Revenue Sub-Division Officers were entrusted with Excise work. There was no change in the constitution of Excise Ranges and Sub-Ranges which continued to be 41 and 113 respectively. The following were the principle changes made during the year :—

(1) Restrictions placed on the import of Stovaine and articles containing the drug were removed.

(2) A duty of Rs. 5 per proof gallon on the imports of medicinal preparations containing alcohol was ordered to be levied with effect from 1st April 1926.

(3) Revised Rules relating to the dangerous drugs were issued.

(4) Rules regulating the disposal of Excise privileges were revised and issued in a consolidated form, the more important changes being (*a*) requiring licensees of Special Liquors and other bottled liquors to obtain their requirements from the Distillery direct, (*b*) dispensing with the issue of confirmation notices to successful bidders at auction sales of Excise Privileges and (*c*) taking adequate securities from contractors for the proper performance of their contract.

(5) Rate of tree-rent on date trees situated in Government lands was enhanced from Re. 0-4-3 to Re. 0-8-0 per tree with effect from 1st July 1926.

(6) Bowringpet Taluk has been excluded from the list of the areas having a higher rate of duty from 1st July 1926.

(7) The disposal of Ganja and Opium shops of Bangalore Taluk including the City was ordered on a system of surcharge fees from 1st July 1926 instead of by public auction.

(8) In order to expedite the disposal of Inam refund bills more promptly, the Deputy Commissioners of Districts were empowered to sanction refund bills up to Rs. 500 provided the bills relate to the year immediately proceeding.

(9) The manufacture and sale of Akkibhoja in the State was prohibited from 1st July 1926.

(10) Excise Assistant Inspectors of the First Grade specially authorised by the Excise Commissioner, were empowered to conduct house searches under Section 31 of the Mysore Excise Regulation.

Country Spirits.

12. During the year, substantial repairs and improvements were made to the Distillery buildings and tanks. To safe-guard the interests of the Distillery where a large quantity of liquors and ganja is stocked and of the surroundings, the opening of a Police Out-post near the Distillery was sanctioned with effect from 1st July 1926. Further improvements to the Distillery are under the consideration of Government. The quantity of spirits of various strengths manufactured in the Distillery during the year was 345,650 gallons against 351,464 gallons in the previous year. Including the previous year's balance of 28,239 gallons, the total stock of liquors available for issue amounted to 373,889 gallons. The issues for consumption during the year amounted to 342,603 gallons (including 70,751 gallons to the Civil and Military Station). Excluding wastage and quantity taken for denaturation to the extent of 1,206 gallons, there remained at the close of the year a balance of 20,080 gallons.

13. The total quantity of different kinds of liquor transported during the year amounted to 269,063 gallons as against 270,048 gallons in the previous year. Out of the total quantity of 273,645 gallons of molasses arrack including the opening balance, a quantity of 259,387 gallons was issued to shop-keepers, the wastage incurred being 3,207 gallons giving a percentage of wastage of 1·2 per cent as against 1·5 per cent in the previous year. The total expenditure incurred in transport of liquors and drugs during the year amounted to Rs. 50,220 as against Rs. 52,705 during the previous year. The number of bonded depots for stocking and issuing under bond liquor to retail shop-keepers was 61 as in the previous year. Twenty-one gallons of proof liquor were issued for adjusting weak liquor in bonded depots as against 68 in the previous year. There were 611 shops licensed for the sale of molasses arrack, jaggery arrack and special liquors, the corresponding number for the previous year being 634. Each arrrack shop served on an average an area

of 50·96 square miles and 10,138 persons as against 49·11 square miles and 9.782 persons in the previous year. The consumption of molasses arrack during the year was 259,476 gallons against 248,115 in 1924-25 showing an increase of 11,361 gallons or 4·6 per cent. There was a slight increase in consumption in all the districts except Kolar, the highest increase of just over 10 per cent being in the districts of Hassan, Chitaldrug and Kadur. The incidence of consumption of arrack per head of population was 2·3 drams as against 2·2 in 1924-25. The incidence in the Bangalore City was 24·6 drams, in Mysore City 17·8 drams and in Kolar Gold Fields 5·4 drams, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 24·4, 16·7 and 6·4 drams respectively. The consumption of jaggery arrack sold in sealed bottles was 3,981 gallons against 4,561 gallons in 1924-25 and of special liquors 6,540 as against 8,296 gallons. Twenty-one licenses were issued for the possession of Rectified Spirits, of which 19 were held by licensed Chemists and Hospitals and 2 by Industrial Concerns. The total issues of Rectified Spirits for the year amounted to 3,200 gallons (against 2,182 gallons in 1924-25), out of which 2,390 gallons were issued at concession rates and 798 gallons duty free. Forty-nine licenses were issued for possession of denatured spirits as against 45 in the previous year and the total quantity consumed amounted to 450 gallons as against 763 gallons in 1924-25. Two thousand three hundred and ninety gallons of alcohol were issued from the Distillery to the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Limited, which together with last year's balance of 9 gallons brought the total stock to 2,399 gallons. Two thousand three hundred and eighty-six gallons were taken for manufacture and 3 gallons were incurred as stand wastage leaving a balance of 10 gallons at the close of the year.

The total revenue of the year from country spirits was Rs. 26,72,621 as against Rs. 26,60,577 in 1924-25, showing an increase of Rs. 12,044 under "Duty." The revenue realised per gallon from shop rents was Rs. 3-15-4 and from duty Rs. 5-15-0 as compared with Rs. 4-3-3 and Rs. 5-15-3 respectively in 1924-25. Taking into account the total revenue and consumption of arrack, the taxation works out at Rs. 9-11-6 per gallon or three annas and one pie per dram. The actual retail selling price in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields was 4 annas per dram, the prescribed minimum. In other places while the minimum prescribed was 3 annas per dram, the actual retail prices varied from 3 annas to 5 annas.

14. The number of shops for sale of toddy during the year was 2,573 as against 2,595 in 1924-25. There was an average of one shop for every 11·4 square miles and 2,277 persons. The number of trees licensed for tapping was 351,505 in 1925-26 against 352,221 in the previous year. Of these, 329,331 were situated within the State and 22,274 were in the Madras Presidency. The number of trees tapped in the state for shops in Madras was 12,894 against 13,659 in 1924-25. The realisations from tree-tax amounted to Rs. 9,30,116 during the year as against Rs. 9,27,155 in 1924-25 and those under shop-rentals to Rs. 25,07,721 as against Rs. 26,75,389 in the preceding year. Tree-tax formed 26·6 per cent of the toddy revenue and the shop-rental 71·9 per cent. The total toddy revenue was Rs. 34,85,415 as against Rs. 36,44,466 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 9 annas 5 pies as against 9 annas 11 pies in the preceding year. Toddy.

15. There was only one tavern in the Kolar Gold Fields area licensed to sell country beer manufactured by the Bangalore Brewery. A license for the sale of bottled beer in Bangalore City was granted during the year while the shop that was in existance in the Mysore City was closed. All the Railway Refreshment Rooms were as usual allowed to sell bottled beer. The total consumption of beer was 12,077 gallons or a slight increase of 418 gallons. The total revenue was Rs. 13,634, of which Rs. 7,105 formed the duty. The sale of Akkibhoja (Rice-beer) was as usual confined to the Tirthahalli Taluk and 31 licenses were issued as in the last year. The license fees realised were Rs. 7,362 against Rs. 6,966 in the preceding year. The sale of Akkibhoja was prohibited with effect from 1st July 1926. The total number of licenses of different kinds issued for the sale of foreign liquors was 49 against 51 in 1924-25 and the consumption amounted to 23,060 gallons as against 15,875 gallons in the previous year, the increase being mainly in the Kolar Gold Fields under the head "Malted Liquors" (Beer, Ale Malt and Foreign Liquors.

and Porter). The revenue from licenses, fees and surcharge fees amounted to Rs. 13,294, being an increase of Rs. 815 over that of last year.

Intoxicating Drugs.

16. The stock of ganja in the Provincial Stores at the beginning of the year was 29,119 seers. Eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight seers were purchased from cultivators and 44 seers added by confiscation, bringing the total stock to 37,921 seers. Out of this, 12,611 seers of ganja were issued to Taluk Treasuries for supply to retail shops as against 14,262 seers in 1924-25 and 450 seers to the Civil and Military Station against 300 seers in the previous year. Deducting a total of 1,208 seers towards dryage, wastage and destruction of unwholesome ganja, the stock at the close of the year was 23,262 seers. The cultivation of ganja was restricted to only one village in the Goribidnur Taluk and to a compact block of 30 acres under the watch and ward of a Special Staff. The outturn amounted to 218 maunds and 38 seers, giving an average of yield of 7·3 maunds per acre. During the year borers and insects were noticed to attack the ganja stocked in the stores and on the advice of the Entomologist sun-drying of every cake and brushing was resorted to. The number of shops for the sale of ganja stood at 254 as in the previous year, each shop serving on an average an area of 115·98 square miles and 23,070 persons. The consumption of ganja fell from 13,971 seers in 1924-25 to 12 771 seers in 1925-26 and the incidence of taxation per seer was Rs. 36·5 in 1925-26 against 35·3 in 1924-25. The retail selling rates varied from 10 annas to 12 annas per tola. The total realisations from duty and shop rent were Rs. 4,66,210 against Rs. 4,94,472 in 1924-25 and the incidence of taxation per head of the population Re. 0-1-3 as against Re. 0-1-4 in 1924-25. The number of shops licensed to vend opium was 95 against 96 in 1924-25 and the consumption was 1,505 seers against 1,609 seers in the previous year. The income from shop-rentals was Rs. 26,329 as against Rs. 28,297 in 1924-25. The gain from sale of opium was Rs. 67,258 as against Rs. 62,371, the increase being due to the reduction in cost price from Rs. 31 to 29 per seer and increase in the issue price from Rs. 70 to Rs. 75. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 3 pies in the case of opium as against 2·9 pies in 1924-25.

Excise Offences.

17. During the year under report 2,518 cases were reported as against 2,842 in 1924-25. Of these, 260 were placed before Magistrates and 2,258 were for disposal by Departmental Officers. Inclusive of 56 cases pending from the previous year, the Magistrates had for disposal 316 cases affecting 564 persons during the year. Of these, 216 cases involving 293 persons ended in conviction, 43 cases involving 78 persons ended in acquittal and 10 cases involving 12 persons were struck off the file, leaving 47 cases affecting 78 persons pending at the end of the year. Including 459 cases involving 740 persons pending from the previous year the Departmental Officers had for disposal 2,717 cases. Of these, 2351 cases were disposed of, leaving 366 cases involving 572 persons pending at the close of the year.

18. The amount of fines imposed and composition fees accepted was Rs. 13,621 against Rs. 9,856 in the previous year. Cases of illicit distillation and possession of illicit distilled spirit were 148 against 204 in the previous year. The largest number was in the Shimoga District (119). The total amount spent on rewards and secret service charges was Rs. 1,014. A gold watch was presented to Mr. A. J. Konar, Excise Inspector of Sagar, for the successful detection of a number of illicit distillation cases in Shimoga District.

19. The Detective Staff of the Excise Intelligence Bureau detected 52 cases during the year as against 79 cases in 1924-25. Of these, 35 cases related to illicit distillation of arrack, 4 to illicit cultivation of ganja plants, 4 to unlicensed sale of opium preparations, 1 to drawing of toddy before marking, 1 to possession of illicit ganja and the remaining two related to late vending of arrack.

Inspections.

20. The Excise Commissioner inspected all the District Excise Offices, 10 Sub-Division Offices (Excise), 25 Range Offices, 34 Taluk Offices, 11 Sub-Range Offices and 11 Bonded Depots. He also visited a number of times the Distillery and the Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. Almost all the Taluks and Range Offices and Bonded Depots were inspected by the respective Sub-Division Officers. The inspection of toddy shops was fair.

Finance.

21. Including an arrear balance of Rs. 4,49,606 and the current demand of of Rs. 67,15,984 (against Rs. 69,34,556 in 1924-25), the total demand for the year

was Rs. 71,65,590. Of this, a sum of Rs. 67,85,599 was collected during the year and a sum of Rs. 18,538 was written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,61,453 outstanding at the close of the year The collections work out to 99 per cent in the case of the current demand and 35·6 per cent in the case of arrears. The incidence of total revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-2-8 against Rs. 1-2-11 in 1924-25. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 3,88,474 against Rs. 3,98,117 in previous year. The percentage of establishment charges to the receipts was 5·6 as against 5·7 during the preceding year. Refund bills on account of Excise Revenue due to Inamdars were sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 76,268 as against Rs. 98,380 in the preceding year.

22. During the year under report Licensing Boards were constituted in all the City and Town Municipalities and in the Sanitary Board area of the Kolar Gold Fields. Altogether 50 shops for the sale of intoxicants were closed during the year. There were 94 cases of drunkeness booked under Section 510, Indian Penal Code and 87 of these ended in conviction. Preventive Measures.

(iii) Income Tax.

23. No important changes were made in the Income-Tax Regulation during the year. Rule 8 of the Income-Tax Rules relating to the rates of depreciation was amended. The minimum income of salaried persons prescribed in rule 16 for inclusion of names in the annual return of the employees was raised from Rs. 1,800 to Rs. 2,000 per annum. Rule 20 B, regarding the levy of successive and progressively increasing penalties was deleted. Interest derived from debentures issued by District Boards and Municipalities in the State carrying 6 per cent or less interest was exempted from Income-tax for a period of three years from 1st July 1925. During the year under report, 12,227 notices were issued to assessees calling for returns of income, of which 12,198 were served against 12,591 notices issued and 12,500 served respectively during the previous year. The number of returns of income filed by assessees was 9,192 of which 3,297 were accepted as correct. In 5,517 cases accounts were called for and 4,221 accounts were produced. General.

24. The total number of assessees during the year was 5,285 (inclusive of 81 companies and firms) against 5,197 during the previous year. The demand for the year amounted to Rs. 13,77,862 as against Rs. 11,63,016 for 1924-25, the increase being mainly due to the assessment of royalty paid by mining companies. Including the balance of the previous year (Rs. 2,38,890) and penalties, etc., (Rs. 8,767) and excluding refunds to the extent of Rs. 2,55,332, the net demand for the year amounted to Rs. 13,70,186 against Rs. 14,65,233 for the previous year. The collections during the year excluding excess collections and advance payments (Rs. 1,326) amounted to Rs. 11,67,474 against Rs. 12,00,924 in 1924-25, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,02,711 as against a balance of Rs. 2,64,309 in the previous year. The incidence of Income-Tax demand (Gross) per head of the population during the year was Re. 0-3-9·5 against Re. 0-3-2·2 in the previous year. Income Tax.

25. During the year, 4 Gold Mining Companies, 2 chromite companies, one manganese company and 2 other companies were assessed resulting in an aggregate demand of Rs. 13,24,736 (inclusive of Super-Tax). The assessments for the year under salaries, property, and professional earnings were Rs. 1,57,731, Rs. 19,204 and Rs. 13,350 against Rs. 1,43,000, Rs. 32,000 and Rs. 13,000 respectively in 1924-25. Under business and other sources the assessments were Rs. 11,02,532 and Rs. 91,916 against Rs. 8,85,000 and Rs. 96,000 respectively in the previous year. The tax collected on profits of companies during the year was Rs. 8,18,254 against Rs. 6,84,000 in 1924-25. The amount of tax paid by assessees other than companies and registered firms was Rs. 4,32,809 against Rs. 5,66,462 in 1924-25.

26. The Super-Tax demand for the year was Rs. 7,81,896 against Rs. 6,30,466 in 1924-25. Including the balance of the previous year (Rs. 37,938) and excluding refunds (Rs. 64,629) the net demand was Rs. 7,55,205 against Rs. 6,28,721 in the previous year. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 7,16,136 against Rs. 5,71,673 in 1924-25, and the balance out-standing at the close of the year was Rs. 39,069 against Rs. 57,047 at the close of previous year. Super-Tax.

27. The average incidence of Super-Tax was Re. 0-1-11·7 against Re. 0-1-10 per head in the previous year. Super-Tax was collected during the year from 3 Banking Companies (Rs. 6,354), 4 Cotton Spinning and Weaving Companies (Rs. 15,275), 4 Insurance Companies (Rs. 8,440), 10 Mining and other minerals companies including Petroleum (Rs. 6,49,311), one Railway Company (Rs. 25,206), 2 Woollen Mills (Rs. 48,781) and 10 others (Rs. 27,397).

28. As compared with the previous year there was a decrease in the number of appeals and revision petitions filed against assessment orders. The number of appeal petitions was 836 against 931 and that of review petitions, 131 against 153 in the previous year. Out of 7 cases pending before the Chief Court at the beginning of the year 6 were disposed of during the year. There were 9 applications under Section 66 (2) during the year for reference being made to the Chief Court, all of which were refused by the Commissioner. In three of these cases the Chief Court has, on the motion of the assessees, ordered the issue of mandamus under Section 66 (3) of the Regulation.

29. The expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 80,980 against Rs. 75,857, the increase being mainly under Establishment.

(iv) Stamps.

Important Changes.

30. The important changes and measures adopted during the year were :—

(1) The system of counter-stamping of Cheques and Receipt forms was sanctioned.

(2) In order to facilitate the speedy disposal of refund applications, all Amildars were empowered to sanction refund of the value of spoiled and misused stamp not exceeding Rs. 100 in value.

(3) Mortgage deeds executed by Officers of Government whose salary does not exceed Rs. 250 for securing the payment of advances received by them from Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing houses or for purchasing motor vehicles for their own use, were ordered to be exempted from payment of stamp duty.

Stock.

31. In the Central Depot, there was an opening balance of 44,15,295 stamps of the value of Rs. 4,45,321. During the year under report 3,63,160 Court-fee stamps, 7,24,600 General Stamps, 10,00,000 Receipt Stamps, 6,60,000 Copy Stamps, and 8,000 Hundi Stamps of the total value of Rs. 25,22,263 (as against Rs. 30,57,004 in the previous year were received from the manufactory. Excluding from these the damaged papers not taken to stock in the Central Depot the total stock came up to 72,02,318 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 69,74,164. Out of this, 37,98,404 stamps of the value of Rs. 34,08,719 were issued to the local Depots, the Hon'ble Resident's Treasury and the Supervisor of the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, leaving a balance of 34,03,914 stamps of the value of Rs. 35,65,345. Private documents and cheques numbering 26,792 were got impressed with stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 27,904 against Rs. 25,798 in the previous year. During the year under report 91,272 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,88,798 were supplied to the Hon'ble Resident's Treasury as against 71,070 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,52,030 in the previous year. The value of stamps impressed upon documents received from the Collector, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to Rs. 6,119 as against Rs. 4,405 in the previous year.

Receipts and Expenditure.

32. The total revenue for the year under report from the sale of stamps and also from all other heads of stamp revenue amounted to Rs. 20,81,944 against Rs. 20,32,361 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 49,583 or 2·4 per cent. This increase of revenue is mainly under Court-fee stamps and is due to the larger number of suits filed. A sum of Rs. 9,417 was foregone by Government on account of entire or partial exemption from stamp duty granted in respect of instruments relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions. The total expenditure of the department for the year was Rs. 1,96,201 against Rs. 1,70,754 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 25,447 was mainly under "Refunds" and "Discounts" which are items which fluctuate concurrently with the revenue of the department. The net revenue of the department was Rs. 18,85,743 or Rs. 24,136 more than that in the previous year.

(v) State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

33. There were 1952 proposals during the year as against 2605 in the previous year. Of these, 1423 were accepted (1012 being for first insurance and 411 for further insurance) and 404 were rejected, 341 temporarily on medical grounds and 63 finally on medical and other grounds. Thus there were 125 pending disposal at the close of the year. Out of the proposals accepted, policies were issued in 1321 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 9,86,986 for a monthly premium of Rs. 3,450-8-0 and in the remaining 102 cases treasury receipts for payment of first premia were not received on 30th June 1926. Five hundred and seventy one policies held by 199 persons assuring Rs. 2,55,905 matured consequent on the insured attaining 55 years; 97 persons holding 174 policies assuring Rs. 1,10,075 surrendered their policies for surrender value under Rules 10 and 26 and 129 persons holding 249 policies assuring Rs. 1,22,997 were reported dead.

34. The opening balance at the credit of the Fund on the first of July 1925 was Rs. 67,66,575, exclusive of the sum of Rs. 7,400 paid for the purchase of the Mysore District Board Railway Bonds of the face value of Rs. 7,475 during 1924-25. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 10,96,882 of which a sum of Rs. 8,12,371 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 2,84,510, the interest on the balances of the Fund. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,53,647 of which a sum of Rs. 5,20,303 was spent in payment of policies and a sum of Rs. 33,343 on management. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year 1925-26 amounted to Rs. 73,09 810 exclusive of the bonds purchased. The percentages of the total expenditure and of the cost of the management to the total income were 50·47 and 3·03 as against 57·7 and 4·12 respectively, in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the fund after deducting the unpaid claims was 34·55 per cent of the total liability as against 32·13 per cent in 1924-25.

35. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 36,650 of which 19,960 were for first, and 16,690 for further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated to Rs. 2,53,22,211-10-0. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 25,492 assuring Rs. 1,94,50, 582-3-6 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 67,903-12-0. Of the remaining 10,723 policies, 10,386 assuring Rs. 55,13,302-0-2 were completely discharged and claims on 337 policies assuring Rs. 1,54,476-6-4 were pending payment at the end of the year. Four hundred and thirty five policies assuring Rs. 2,03,851 were not realising premia. Of the 10,386 policies completely discharged, 4576 were by the death of the insured, 4194 by the insured attaining 55 years, 195 by cancellation, 1278 by surrender and 143 were automatically adjusted, as the premia in arrears equalled or exceeded the sum available for payment.

Family Pension Branch.

36. During this year, one nominee, who was being paid a term pension of Rs. 10 per mensem ceased to draw the pension from the 5th of March 1926, consequent on completing her 18th year on the above date. The opening balance at credit of the fund was Rs. 5,472-7-8. The total receipt during the year including the interest on the balances amounted to Rs. 1,379-2-3. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,349-1-0 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 5,502-8-11.

Public Branch.

37. In the Public Branch, from the commencement to the end of 1925-26, 8938 proposals for Rs. 95,49,175 were received, out of which 7121 proposals for Rs. 78,34,100 were accepted. Five thousand and sixty nine proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 58,90,500 and realising an annual premium of Rs. 3,04,344-2-0. During the year 11 insured persons were reported dead and a claim for Rs. 14,500 arose. A sum of Rs. 25,400 was paid in claims. A surrender value of Rs. 1,948-8-10 was paid in discharge of 37 policies. The opening balance of the Fund on 1st July 1925 was Rs. 4,56,090-14-1 ; the income during the year, including interest, amounted to Rs. 2,58,942-0-11 and the expenditure was Rs. 56,960-4-11 resulting in a closing cash balance of Rs. 6,58,072-10-1 on 30th June 1926. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 81,000 is invested in the Government of India Second War Loan Bonds. A sum of Rs. 3,140-4-0 has been outstanding as loan out of the sum advanced to the insured for keeping their policies in force.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

38. The number of Savings Banks in the State Treasuries was 68. The number of individual accounts newly opened during the year was 2869 and that closed, 1781. The total number of accounts current at the close of the year was 24,282, with a balance of Rs. 140,47,526 at their credit. The total number of accounts, both current and dead, on the books at the close of the year was 44,900 against 43,812 at the end of the year 1924-25 and the aggregate amount at the credit of depositors was Rs. 141,36,048 or Rs. 22,72,346 more than in the previous year. The average balance at the credit of each depositor was Rs. 315 against Rs. 271 in the previous year. Out of the total balance at the credit of the accounts, the amount deposited by the public, excluding special deposit on behalf of funds, was Rs. 113,05,593, which works out to an average balance of Rs. 252 at the credit of each depositor. The number of accounts transferred to "Dead Account" during the year was 762 and the number revived from dead accounts was 253. The total amount at the credit of Dead Accounts on 30th June 1926 was Rs. 88,522 as against Rs. 99,957 in the previous year. The amount deposited during the year was Rs. 56,62,085 and that withdrawn Rs. 40,28,167. The deposits were more than the withdrawals in all the Districts except Kolar, the net increase being Rs. 16,33,918. There has been an increase in the number of depositors under all classes except under "Domestic" where there was a slight decrease of 11, the net increase in the total being 579. The number of depositors having balances of and above Rs. 5,000 each on 30th June 1926 was 429 and the amount at their credit was Rs. 80,70,039 as against 401 and Rs. 67,70,166 respectively at the end of the year 1924-25. Sixty-two applications were received for nomination as against 30 in the previous year and the total number of nominations recorded up to the end of the year was 272. The amounts at the credit of Collecting Savings Banks in Bangalore and Mysore Cities on 30th June 1926 were Rs. 1,91,489 and Rs. 1,08,942 respectively as against Rs. 1,87,166 and Rs. 89,624 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

(CALENDAR YEAR 1925.)

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

The subjoined statement gives Statistics of births and deaths as compared with those of the previous year:— Vital Statistics.

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mille	Male	Female	Total	Rate per mille
1924 ...	54,650	51,166	1,05,816	18·05	63,535	60,585	1,24,120	21·18
1925 ...	51,139	49,443	1,00,582	17·16	53,710	48,553	1,02,263	17·43

2. The ratio of births per mille of the population was 17·16 or 0·89 lower than that of the preceding year and was the same as the quinquennial mean. Male births as usual preponderated, the proportion of males born to every 100 females born averaging 10·343 against 106·80 in 1924. Compared with 1924, Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldrug Districts returned higher rates of birth, while the birth rate in the other five districts was lower. The highest rate during the year was returned by Kolar District (21·72) and the lowest by Kadur District (13·01). Births exceeded deaths in 4 districts, the largest difference, 5·15 per mille, being recorded for Kolar District. The districts of Mysore, Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur returned an excess of deaths over births. The total number of births registered in urban areas was 21,271 or 27·63 per mille as compared with 21,800 or 28·31 in 1924. In rural areas the total number of births was 79,311, giving a ratio of 15·57 per mille. Births exceeded deaths in urban areas while deaths exceeded births in rural areas. The ratio of births recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields was respectively 37·58, 30·35 and 30·34 per mille. Births.

3. The total number of deaths recorded was 103,263 as against 124,120 in the previous year. The death rate during the year was 17·43 per mille as against 21·18 in 1924. The highest death rate (23·03) was in Kadur District and the lowest (14·70) in Tumkur District. The largest number of deaths was as in last year recorded at the age period of 60 and above (20,586) and between ages 1 and 5 (13,836). The ratio per mille of population at the respective age periods was as usual highest among children under one year of age and the next highest at the age period of 60 and above. The general death rate among males averaged 18·00 per mille of population and among females 16·89 per mille. The proportion of male deaths in the State to female deaths was 110·62 to 100. According to classes the death rate among Mohamedans was 14·18, Hindus, 17·31 and among other classes, 31·82, the corresponding figures for 1924 being 19·20, 20·29 and 63·41 respectively. The deaths in urban areas numbered 15,728 or 20·43 per mille against 19,450 or 25·26 per mille in 1924. The ratio of mortality recorded in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields was 31·54, 22·22 and 24·11 per mille respectively. Deaths.

4. Deaths among infants under one year of age numbered 10,354 or 102·94 per 1,000 of recorded births as against 12,118 or 114·51 per 1,000 in 1924. The highest rate of infant mortality 145·69 per 1,000, was returned for Shimoga District and the lowest 64·08 for Mysore District. The ratio of infantile mortality in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields was 193·00, 116·95 and 199·82 respectively per 1,000 of recorded births. The annual Baby Shows and Health Exhibitions were held in all imporant places. In Bangalore City, the Lady Health Visitor continued work during the first half year. The entertainment of two lady Infant Mortality, and Child Welfare Work.

Health Visitors was sanctioned during the year. The Civic and Social Progres Association continued to maintain with municipal aid a milk centre at Ganigarpet The Creche opened by the Maternity and Child-Welfare Association in the Mill Roa provided for the care of 20 children. In Mysore City, the Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare trust, the Civic and Social Progress Association and the Re Cross Society evinced keen interest in improving the social conditions of the peopl and in rendering assistance as regards maternity, Child Welfare Work and allie activities. On the Kolar Gold Fields, four centres, three in the mining area an one in Robertsonpet, worked throughout the year and 12,708 baths were give to babies, 1,010 pregnant women were given advice, 2,140 confined women wer visited by the health visitor in their huts and 6,022 mothers with infants attende the clinic,

Chief cause of mortality.

5. The chief causes of mortality during the year as compared with thos in 1924 are given below :—

.....	1924		1925	
	Number of deaths	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Rate per mille
Cholera	7,699	1·31	nil	0·00
Small-Pox	6,642	1·13	7,338	1·25
Plague	3,618	0·61	4,943	0·84
Fevers	60,392	10·31	50,734	8·65
Dysentry and Diarrhea	4,588	0·78	3,613	0·61
Respiratory Diseases	3,127	0·53	3,130	0·53

There was increased mortality as compared with the previous year only under two heads, *viz*, Small-Pox and Plague. The largest number of deaths (1929) from Small-Pox was returned for Kolar District. Under Plague there were 7743 attacks with 4943 or 63·83 per cent deaths during the year as against 5,065 attacks and 3,618 or 71·4 per cent deaths in 1924. Chitaldrug District returned the highest rate (1·77) of mortality from Plague. Three Sub-Assistant Surgeons were specially deputed for inoculation duty in the badly affected areas and 20,192 inoculations were performed in this district. In all, 78,181 inoculations were made during the year as against 48,627 in 1924. Under Relapsing Fever a total of 697 attacks with 89 deaths was reported as against 1,222 attacks with 295 deaths in the year 1924. The districts most affected were Mysore and Shimoga. Special Sub-Assistant Surgeons were posted for this work. Hook-worm investigations were made by a Special Sanitary Inspector in Krishnarajpete, Yedatore, Hunsur and Heggadadevankote taluks. Out of 3,000 persons examined in 104 villages, 558 persons in 47 villages were found to be suffering from this disease.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

6. The constitution of the Central Sanitary Board remained the same as in the previous year. No new schemes came up for the consideration of the Board. The question of reconstituting the Board so as to enlarge the scope of its usefulness was under the consideration of Government.

Sanitary works.

7. An expenditure of Rs. 1,49,585 was incurred during the year by the Improvement Trust Board, Mysore City, on laying pipe sewers in Nazarabad and Ittigegud drainage areas, the improvement of storm water drains, the laying out of Chamundi, Lakshmipuram and Edga Extensions and of Narasimharaja and Vani Vilas Mohallas and the construction of the new Municipal Office building. The total outlay in the Public Works Department during the year on works of a sanitary nature was Rs. 28,926. These works related to additions or improvements to water-supplies in Bangalore and Mysore cities, the improvement of water supplies in Chikmagalur, Chintamani, Kolar, Koppa and Molakalmuru towns, and the construction of the main sewage drain in Nelamangala town. An aggregate

expenditure of Rs. 1,93,992 was incurred by Municipalities chiefly on the improvement of drains and wells, the removal of congestion, the filling up of insanitary pits and the construction of public latrines.

Village Sanitation.

8. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were introduced during the year into 119 villages bringing the total number of villages in which the Regulation was in force in 1925 to 13,573. Separate places for storing manure were set apart in 2,226 villages. The main item of sanitary improvement in villages was, as usual, the construction or improvement of wells, the number newly sunk during the year being 323 and those improved, 293 making a total of 616 wells. The villages shifted to healthier sites numbered 102. Minor improvements such as clearing of lantana and prickly pear, filling up hollows and ditches and the general tidying up otherwise of villages continued to receive attention.

Malnad Improvement.

9. The work under the Malnad Improvement Scheme continued to be administered by the District Boards of Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan. The distribution of quinine was actively pursued and about 150,000 tabloids were distributed in the affected areas at a cost of Rs. 5,249. The special staff of Vaccinators performed 10,339 vaccinations. In the Hassan District an expenditure of Rs. 2,530 was incurred both for new and old well works and 7 wells were completed. Estimates for five other wells aggregating to Rs. 2,959 were prepared and the works were in various stages of progress. Proposals for organising and conducting a disease survey are under the consideration of Government. The Committee appointed by Government to consider the report of Mr. S. Kesava Iyengar, Special Officer, on the Economic Survey of the Malnad, made certain proposals regarding the various measures to be adopted for improving economic conditions, sanitation and medical relief in the Malnad.

10. Five hundred and twenty-six schools were inspected in various places and 50,850 children were examined, of whom 14,858 were given medical relief. The usual sanitary arrangements, such as the entertainment of conservancy staff, the erection of temporary latrines and taking precautions to prevent the fouling of drinking water supplies, were adopted on occasions of jatras and festivals. The usual procedure of house to house inspection, issue of notices and the institution of prosecutions under the Municipal Regulation, where necessary, were adopted in all Municipal towns though not so systematically as in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected 78 towns and 75 villages. The Chief Sanitary Inspectors itinerated 1,393 villages, and District Medical Officers and their subordinates inspected 1,203 villages for affording medical relief, for performing anti-plague inoculations or for giving intra-venous injections for Relapsing fever.

(iii) Vaccination.

11. Vaccination was compulsory in 91 towns till 7th July 1925 on which date Regulation VII of 1925 came into force making vaccination compulsory in all Municipalities constituted under the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906 and in the local area under the control of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board. The notices issued in the compulsory areas under the provisions of the Regulation numbered 420.

12. In the Districts, the Presidents of District Boards continued to exercise control over the Vaccination Department under the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner. The staff consisted of 168 vaccinators during the year against 163 in the previous year and the total number of vaccinations performed was 1,71,322 as against 1,53,720 in 1924. Of these, 1,45,689 were primary vaccinations and 25,633 revaccinations. Of the total number of vaccinations, 73·08 per cent were performed by the District and Malnad Improvement Vaccination Staff, 23·98 per cent by the special staff of vaccinators in Municipalities and 2·94 per cent by the Medical Subordinates in charge of dispensaries. Out of the cases in which results were known, 83·94 per cent of the Primary vaccinations and 48·53 per cent of the re-vaccinations were successful as against 91·99 per cent and 41·95 per cent respectively in the year 1924. The number of primary vaccinations during the year exceeded the decennial average (115,868) by 29,821. The number of primary vaccinations

performed in rural areas during the year was 1,25,213 against 1,11,116 in 1924. All the districts except Bangalore and Mysore showed an increase. Vaccinations performed in Municipal areas numbered 40,803 of which 20,649 were primary and 20,154 revaccinations as against 37,036 vaccinations comprising 21,533 primary and 15,503 revaccinations in 1924. By far the largest number of revaccinations (18,204) was in the Kolar Gold Fields. Medical subordinates performed 5,038 vaccinations in dispensaries, 4,690 of them being primary and 348 revaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population in the State was 26·73 against 20·72 in the year 1924. On the recorded birthrate, 36·39 per cent of the children under one year of age were protected by vaccination as against 34·5 per cent in 1924.

13. The total cost of the department exclusive of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 48,496 against Rs. 48,367 in 1924. The average cost of each case of vaccination exclusive of the charge of the Vaccine Institute worked out to Rs. 0-4-7·9 and the cost for each successful vaccination was Rs. 0-5-10·9 as compared with Rs. 0-5-0·4 and Rs. 0-6-4 respectively in 1924. Special attention was as usual paid to vaccination in Holageries and Madigargeries. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected and checked the work of vaccinators in 78 towns and 75 villages.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

14. Two hundred and ninety-four calves were vaccinated during the year of which 270 proved satisfactory. The pulp yielded was 29,873 grains (including 2,913 grains reserved for stock) sufficient for 2,98,730 cases against 29,030 grains equivalent to 2,90,300 cases in 1924. The quantity of Lanoline Vaccine issued from the Institute during the year was 2,28,679 units (including 42,305 sent outside the State) as against 2,19,492 units (including 45,690 units to out-stations) in 1924. The income of the Institute from all sources was Rs. 20,947 against Rs. 19,655 in 1924 and the expenditure Rs. 13,008 against Rs. 12,150 in 1924. The small increase under expenditure was due to the reorganization of the establishment of the Institute. Twenty candidates for the appointment of vaccinators, 10 pupil compounders and 7 Sanitary Inspectors were trained in the technique of vaccination. Demonstrations in vaccination were as usual made for the final year students of the L. M. P. Section of the Medical College.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Medical Institutions.

15. Including the Ellen Thoburn Cowen Memorial Hospital, Kolar, there were 196 medical institutions working in the State at the commencement of the year 1925. Six new dispensaries were opened during the year and thus the total number of institutions working at the close of the year was 202. Of these, 28 were State Public Institutions, 9 State Non-Public, 148 Local and Municipal, six Private aided, 4 Private non-aided and 7 Railway Institutions.

Relief :— Outpatients.

16. The total number of outpatients treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 23,89,635 against 21,50,761 in 1924. Of these, 21,93,223 were treated in the State Public, Local and Municipal and Private aided hospitals and dispensaries, 1,43,113 in the State Non-Public and Railway dispensaries and 53,289 in the Private non-aided dispensaries. The daily average number of outpatients was 11,96,2·97 against 11,82,7·63 in the previous year.

Inpatients.

17. The number of beds available for inpatients in the State Public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private Aided Institutions was 630 for men and 688 for women. In the State Non-Public and Railway Dispensaries there were 67 beds for men and 13 for women and the Private Non-Aided dispensaries had 119 beds for males and 81 for females. The total number of in-door patients treated during the year in all the hospitals was 28,675. Of these 22,696 (9,815, men 10,242 women and 2,639 children) were treated in the State Public, Local and Municipal and Private Aided Hospitals and dispensaries of the State, 790 in the State Non-Public Dispensaries and 5189 in the Private Non-Aided institutions.

18. The total number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed in the State Public, Local and Municipal and Private Aided Institutions during the year was 51,007 against 43,720 in the previous year. The number of operations performed on these patients was 51,351 against 44,073 in 1924. Of the 51,074 surgical cases (including 67 from the previous year), 45,149 were cured, 5,599 were relieved, 102 were discharged otherwise and 153 died, leaving 71 under treatment at the close of the year. The number of operations performed in the State Non-Public and Railway Dispensaries during the year was 4,672. In the Private Non-Aided institutions 6,358 operations were performed during the year. On the whole, 62,381 operations were performed in all the institutions in the State and the deaths in the surgical cases were 177. Operations.

19. The total number of patients treated during the year in the indigeneous Ayurvedic and Unani institutions was 7,14,077 as against 7,05,597 in the previous year. The combined Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensary at Shimoga, sanctioned by Government in 1924, started work during the year and 4,953 patients received treatment in the Ayurvedic Branch and 6,038 in the Unani Branch. Indigeneous Institutions.

20. The largest number of out-patients treated was as usual under "Malaria." The other diseases in the order of greatest prevalence were "Other diseases of the digestive system" "Diseases of the eye" and "Diseases of the respiratory system (except Pneumonia and Tubercle of the lungs)." Prevailing diseases.

21. In the X-Ray departments of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, were treated 962 cases (790 in Bangalore and 172 in Mysore); 252 radiographs (200 in Bangalore and 52 in Mysore) were taken and 843 (690 in Bangalore and 153 in Mysore) screen examinations were made against 741 cases, 117 radiographs and 486 screen examinations in 1924. There was an increase of X-Ray work in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, due to the addition of an up-to-date X-Ray apparatus. X-Ray.

22. The number of midvives working in the State during the year was 165 against 156 in the previous year and the number of cases attended to by them was 12,288 against 12,524 in 1924, giving an average of 75 cases per midwife per annum against 80 in 1924. There were 67 twins and one triplet born during the year. Midwives.

23. The number of cases treated in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital was 2,087 against 2,575 in the previous year. Dental Department.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

24. As in the previous year there were three hospitals for maternity cases *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital, Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital, Mysore, and the Maternity Hospital, Robertsonpet. The total number of in-patients treated in the three hospitals during the year was 3938 (1875 in Bangalore, 1074 in Mysore and 989 in Robertsonpet) as against 3,137 in the previous year and the number of deaths among inpatients was 54 (*Viz.*, 23 in Bangalore, 22 in Mysore and 9 in Robertsonpet) against 88 in the previous year. The total number of out-patients treated in the three hospitals was 46,204 (*viz.*, 14,702 in Bangalore, 13,255 in Mysore and 18,247 in Robertsonpet) against 42,800 in 1924, giving a daily average attendance of 312·03 (*viz.*, 101·53 in Bangalore, 113·70 in Mysore and 96·80 in Robertsonpet) patients against 296·77 in 1924. The total number of operations performed in these hospitals was 355 (*viz.*, 175 in Bangalore, 93 in Mysore and 87 in Robertsonpet) of which 97 per cent, 93 per cent and 98 per cent were successful at Bangalore, Mysore and Robertsonpet respectively. The total expenditure on the three hospitals was Rs. 83,144, (Rs. 36,853 in Bangalore, Rs. 27906 in Mysore and Rs. 18,385 in Robertsonpet) against Rs. 83,188 in 1925. There were 34 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year and 25 pupils were admitted during the year bringing the total to 59. Of these, 26 passed out, 2 absconded, one resigned, one was dismissed and one died, leaving 28 under training at the close of the year. Maternity.

25. Besides the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore, the Eye department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, treated eye cases. The number of in-patients treated in the two institutions was 2,615 (*viz*,, 2,248 in Bangalore, 367 in For Eye Diseases.

Mysore) against 2,694 in 1924. The number of out-patients treated was 29,111 (*viz*,, 19,844 at Bangalore and 9,267 at Mysore) against 28,096 in the previous year. During the year, 1804 (*viz*., 1,437 at Bangalore and 367 at Mysore) operations were performed on the eye of which 1,434 at Bangalore and 351 at Mysore were cured. The expenditure on the Minto Ophthalmic Hospital during the year was Rs. 51,803 against Rs, 51,724 in 1924.

For Leprosy.

26. The Leper Asylum, Bangalore, had at the beginning of the year 22 inmates (13 males, 7 females and 2 boys) and 86 (69 males, 16 females and 1 girl) were admitted during the year, bringing the total number to 108. Of these, 68 were "discharged otherwise" and 13 died, leaving 27 (17 males, 8 females, 1 boy and 1 girl) inmates under treatment at the close of the year. There were 4 lepers (3 males and one boy) of the Civil and Military Station at the beginning of the year and 25 (21 males and 4 females) were admitted during the year making a total of 29. Of these, 17 were discharged and one died leaving 11 lepers at the close of the year. The expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 7,917 (including Rs. 2,309 on lepers from the Civil and Military Station) as against Rs. 8,648 in 1924. The average cost per head per diem was Rs. 0-10-6 against Rs. 0-10-1 in 1924.

For epidemic diseases.

27. There were three hospitals for epidemic diseases, one at Bangalore, one at Mysore and the other on the Kolar Gold Fields, the last being under the management of the Sanitary Board, Kolar Gold Fields. The number of patients admitted into the hospital at Bangalore was 293 of whom 125 were cured, 73 relieved, 31 discharged otherwise and 64 died, giving a percentage of 21·84 deaths to the total admission. The number of patients admitted into the hospital at Mysore was 186 of whom 82 were cured, 54 relieved, one discharged otherwise and 47 died, giving a percentage of 23·98 deaths. The hospital on the Kolar Gold Fields afforded medical aid in 244 cases of whom 222 cases were cured and 22 died, giving a percentage of 9·02 deaths. The total expenditure on the institution at Bangalore was Rs. 14,484, on that on the Kolar Gold Fields Rs. 5,636 and on that at Mysore was Rs. 11,311.

For Tuberculosis.

28. The Princess Krishnarajammanni Sanatorium at Mysore treated 124 in-patients during the year as against 140 in 1924. Of the number treated 40 were cured, 19 relieved, 29 discharged and 12 died. The daily average of in-patients was 27·21 against 25·58 in 1924. The out-patients numbered 1,400 against 958 in 1924. The average daily number of outpatients was 9·35 against 2·61 in 1924. The expenditure on the Sanatorium was Rs. 16,363.

For Lunatics.

29. The Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore, had at the beginning of the year 154 inmates. The fresh admissions during the year, viz., 113 (including one voluntary admission) brought the total number treated in the Asylum to 267 as against 302 during 1924. Of these 83 were discharged (61 cured, 15 improved, 7 otherwise) and 28 died during the year, leaving 156 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 161·07 against 165·44 in 1924 and compared with the admissions, the recoveries and deaths numbered 53·98 per cent and 24·78 per cent against 40 per cent and 28·39 per cent respectively in 1924. The inmates included 56 paying patients and of these, 20 were discharged, leaving 36 at the close of the year. Sixty one lunatics of the Civil and Military Station were treated in the Asylum during the year, of whom 19 were discharged and 7 died, leaving 35 at the close of the year. The cost of maintenance of Civil and Military Station Lunatics came to Rs. 9,621 against Rs. 11,406 in 1924. The number of Criminal Lunatics was 16 (including the 9 of the previous year) of whom one escaped, leaving 15 at the close of the year. The total expenditure under all heads amounted to Rs. 63,757 against Rs. 57,205 in the previous year. During the year two pupil nurses were appointed on a scholarship of Rs. 15 each a month for undergoing training in mental nursing.

Finance.

30. The total expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries in the State amounted during the year to Rs. 10,08,372 (against Rs. 10,48,545 in 1924) of which a sum of Rs. 7,85,156 was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 1,98,726 from District and Municipal Funds and Rs. 24,154 from miscellaneous sources consisting chiefly of the fees collected from patients liable to pay for treatment in the institutions in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and on the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 6,21,594 was spent on salaries, Rs. 1,18,268 on medicines,

Rs. 2,28,651 on diet and other items and the rest on buildings repairs and investment.

(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

Chemical Section.

31. One hundred and three articles were received for chemical analysis chiefly from Government Departments and a few from private persons, against 62 articles during the year 1924. Sixty-seven of these were samples of water of which only 19 were found fit for drinking purposes.

Bacteriological Section.

32. Including 84 from the Veterinary Department, 3,440 samples were received for bacteriological examination during the year against 2,239 samples during the year 1924. Of these, 2,601 were samples of blood, 105 of discharges and evacuations, 400 of Calf Vaccine and 334 of water. Tests for the presence of Cholera vibrio were conducted on 334 samples of water and the results were negative in all cases. Three hundred and thirty four samples of water examined contained almost invariably the lactose fermenters in quantities of 5 c.c. Quantitative examinations of 334 samples of water were made to find out the total number of bacteria in 1 c.c. as a test of the efficiency of the filters. The results tended to show that the filters were on the whole efficient.

Toxicological Section.

33. One hundred and thirty eight cases with 401 articles were received for toxicological examination during the year as against 182 cases with 484 articles in 1924. The bulk of the work in this section related as usual to the examination of 33 cases of suspected human poisoning with 116 articles and 52 cases of blood stains with 142 articles. In 3 cases of abortion, oleander was detected, and arsenic was detected in two cases of cattle poisoning.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University.

Senate, Council, etc.

Rajatantrapravina Dr. Sir Brajendra Nath Seal, Kt., M.A., PH.D., D.SC., continued as Vice-Chancellor. The University Council held 14 meetings as against 15 in the previous year. The senate met 7 times during the year. Nine ordinances were amended during the year. In addition to the faculties of Arts and Science, the faculties of Medicine and Engineering and Technology were constituted from 1st July 1925. The B. T. Course was opened in the Maharaja's College with 42 students including 11 teachers of the Education Department. In the Engineering College, the Electrical Engineering Course for the B. E. Degree was started with full complement of staff and equipment. The resolutions of the Senate on the following subjects among others were approved by Government, *viz.*,

(1) The holding of second examinations for B.A., B.T., and B.Sc. (Part I) in the calendar year 1926.

(2) The inclusion of Mathematical Analysis, Mathematical Economics and an intensive statistical enquiry, in the list of subjects for the M.A. Degree Examination in History, Economics and Political Science.

(3) The addition of a rule to the Rules of Business of the Senate about the order in which questions are to be answered and the putting of suplementary questions.

Lectures, Publications and Research.

2. There were four courses of Special Lectures delivered under the auspices of the University during the year. Dr. Jesse H. Holmes delivered a lecture on "Modern Tendencies in philosophy." Professor K. J. Saunders, delivered two lectures on "Sakyamuni, who was he?" and "Buddhism in the Modern world." Mr. F. S. Marvin of Cambridge delivered two lectures on "The Unity of Civilisation" and "The Meaning and Reality of Progress" and Miss D. J. Stephens on "Chart of Indian History." Eleven courses of extension lectures were delivered during the year, two of which were in Kannada. The University Magazine was published as usual. A scheme was sanctioned for the publication by the University of a half-yearly journal of the Department of Arts and Science, being a collection of original papers on research work done by the professors. A subvention of Rs. 150 was granted to Mr. M. A. Shustry, Assistant Professor of Persian, for the publication of his book "Translation of Arnold's Light of Asia (Buddha's Life)" and a sum of Rs. 750 has been granted to Professor S. V. Venkateswara Ayyar towards meeting the cost of publication of his book "A History of Hindu Culture," subject to the work being approved by experts appointed by the University Council for the purpose. The Professors of the University also carried on researches in the various departments.

Instruction and Examinations.

3. The total number of students on the rolls of all the Colleges was 1,623 as against 1,199 in the previous year. Of these, 578 were in the Maharaja's College, 640 in the Central College, 17 in the Maharani's College, (9 in the College and 8 in the Entrance Class), 217 in the Engineering College and 171 in the Medical College. The following were the results of the several University Examinations held during 1925-26:—

Examination	Number examined	Number passed	Examination	Number examined	Number passed
M. A.	28	17	M. B. B. S., Part I	19	12
B. A., Part I	306+75	153+19	Do Part II	15	14
B. A., Part II.	330+67	199+19	Inter. English	59	49
B. Sc., English	62	42	First Year Certificate	114	45
B. Sc., Optional	65	52	Entrance	1,474	523
B. Com., Part I	1	1	L. M. P., I	25	19
B. Com., Part II	2	1	Do II	35	24
B. E.	48	27	Do III	32	28
B. T.	42	20	Do Final	39	30

Of the successful candidates in the B.Sc. Degree Examination, one was a girl. One girl student passed the B.A. Degree Examination in both Parts. Four Mahomedans became eligible for the B.A. Degree, 3 for the B.Sc. Degree and one for the B.T. Degree during the year. Among the registered graduates there were 24 annual subscribers and 109 life members at the end of the year.

Endowments, Medals and Scholarships.

4. The following endowments amounting to Rs. 33,850 were accepted during the year, *viz.*,

	Rs.
(i) B. S. Krishnaswamiengar, Esq.	5,000
(ii) Executors to the estate of the late Pradhana Siromani T. Ananda Row. ...	28,850 plus interest till 29th June 1926

Hostels, Union and Athletics.

5. The total number of endowments accepted up to the end of June 1926 was 50 of the total value of Rs. 2,54,884. An anonymous donor paid through the Vice-Chancellor a sum of Rs. 1,100 to the University as the nucleus of a fund for the benefit of the Medical Faculty and His Highness the Yuvaraja was pleased to contribute Rs. 3,000 towards that fund.

6. Besides the usual medals and scholarships awarded from endowment funds, 102 General scholarships, 82 Backward Class scholarships and 5 Military scholarships were awarded during the year. In addition to the above, scholarships were granted to three students to study for the M.Sc. Examination of the Calcutta University. A Research scholarship was awarded to Mr. H. Rangaswamiengar who was deputed to Shantiniketan to study Buddhistic Philosophy with special reference to Tibetan sources. Three Post-graduate scholarships were granted.

7. The total number of boarders in the four hostels of the University was 262 (including five in the Women's Hostel) as against 240 (including four in the Women's Hostel) in the previous year. On the recommendation of the Students' Residence Committee, a University Lodge was opened in Mysore in January 1926 with 15 resident and 5 non-resident boarders and a subvention of Rs. 500 was sanctioned for the purpose. The University Union exhibited increased activities in several directions, *viz.*, Parliamentary Debates, Study Circle, Lectures, Elocution Competitions, Social Gathering, publication of a magazine, Music Club, Village Welfare work, etc. Physical Exercise received adequate attention in all the colleges. Admirable work was carried out in connection with the Rover Scout Troop of the Central College. The total strength of the troop was 60 including 6 members of the College Staff. The University members of the Troop underwent a course in Military Drill and Musketry Training during the year.

Libraries.

8. One thousand one hundred and seventy-one volumes were added to the University Library, bringing the total to 14,640 volumes. The Library received during the year 21 publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in addition to 152 publications received during the previous years 1922 to 1925.

9. One hundred and eighty printed books and 69 manuscripts were added to the Oriental Library, bringing the total number of printed books to 12,096 and of manuscripts to 10,079. Three thousand four hundred and five books and manuscripts were consulted in the Library by visitors and 1,863 printed books and 93 manuscripts were lent out for study at home. Seven hundred and twenty-eight volumes were presented to the various public institutions, pandits and distinguished scholars, both in and outside India.

10. The libraries of the various colleges received additions of 1,043 volumes during the year, bringing up the aggregate number of volumes in all colleges to 30,078. The Poor Boys' Sections of the libraries in the Maharaja's College and in the Central College were found extremely helpful and the students took full advantage of the same.

Finance.

11. According to the provisional figures, the Income of the University from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,06,028 (inclusive of a Government Grant of Rs. 7,25,600,) against Rs. 9,24, 366 (including a Government grant of Rs. 7,68,562) in the previous year. The total expenditure of the University was Rs. 9,57,027 against Rs. 9,18,877 in 1924-25.

General.

12. The Eighth Convocation of the University to confer degrees was held on the 14th of September 1925, when His Highness the Chancellor presided and the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. C., addressed the graduates. The University of Mysore was approved by the Council of Legal Education for purposes of admission

whom, 42 were Mohammedans and 10 belonged to the Depressed Classes. Th number of teachers of Government Schools deputed to undergo the Upper Secondar Course was 164.

Middle Schools.

19. The number of Middle Schools for boys rose from 205 in 1924-25 to 21 in 1925-26 and their strength from 21,137 to 22,047. Of the Middle Schools, 19 were Government Schools, 22 were Aided and 2 were Unaided. Classified b languages, 20 were Urdu Schools, 3 Tamil, and 192 Kannada Schools. Three o the Middle Schools were for pupils of the Depressed Classes. The question o improving the staff of Middle Schools and the efficiency of these institutions i engaging the continuous attention of the Department. There were 310 Incomplet Middle Schools on 30th June 1926 with a strength of 6,498 as against 321 witl a strength of 6,966 in the previous year. Of these, 304 were Governmen and 6 Aided Schools. Forty-nine of these schools were Urdu Schools, were Tamil Schools and the rest Kannada Schools. As these schools d not fit into the general educational scheme, the question of abolishing this class o schools by replacing them by either full type Middle Schools or Primary School is under examination. Practical instruction in certain vocational subjects, *viz.* Tailoring, Carpentry, Metal Work, Agriculture and Lacquer Work, Smithy Weaving and Shoe and Mat Making has been introduced in some Middle School under the Revised Lower Secondary Examination Scheme and the tota number of such classes was 37. Of these classes, 25 were maintained fron State Funds and 12 from Cess Funds. Five of these classes were in Girls Schools.

Primary Education.

20. On the 30th June 1926 there were 5,462 Primary Schools for boys witl a strength of 216,109 against 5,448 schools with a strength of 211,902 in th previous year, thus showing an increase of 14 schools and 4,207 pupils. Of th total number of schools, 3,174 were Government Schools, 64 Municipal, 2,204 Aide and 20 Unaided Schools. Of the 3,174 Government Schools, 2,784 were Kannad Schools, 2 were Telugu Schools, 1 was a Maharatta School and 387 were Urdu Schools. Out of the Kannada Schools, 426 were for pupils of the Depresse Classes. The precentage of boys in the Primary classes to the total male popula tion of school-going age was 43·57 as against 42·81 in the previous year. Out o the total number of pupils under instruction in Primary Schools, 996 were in th Vernacular Lower Secondary Class, 19,276 in the 4th year Class, 29,774 in the 3r year Class, 38,897 in 2nd year Class and 1,27,166 in the 1st year Class. Compare to the total strength of the Primary Schools, 58·8 per cent were in the 1st yea Class as against 61·5 per cent in 1924-25 and 8·8 per cent in the 4th year Clas against 7·7 per cent last year, thereby showing that there has been a more regula flow of pupils from Class to Class. Various questions involved in improving th efficiency of Primary Education in the State are under the consideration of th department and proposals for improving the quality of Primary School teachers ar under consideration of Government. Government have provided for an expenditur of Rs. 10,000 on Visual Instruction in the Economic Conference Budget and detail for utilising this amount are being worked out.

Special Instruction. Training Schools.

21. There were 12 Training Institutions (10 Government, 1 Aided and Unaided). Of these, 9 were for the Training of School Masters and 3 for Trainin of School Mistresses. Owing to the Institution of the B. T. Degree in the Universit of Mysore, the Graduates Training Section of the Training College at Mysore wa abolished from 1st August 1925. The total number on the rolls of all the institu tions at the close of the year under report was 373 against 313 in the previou year. All the training institutions have hostels attached to them.

Industrial Schools.

22. There were 17 Industrial Schools for men with a strength of 1,465, unde the control of the Industries and Commerce Department and two for girls with strength of 64 students under the Education Department. The School o Engineering, Bangalore, had a strength of 222 against 221 in the previou year. Of these, 123 were Brahmins, 8 Kshatriyas, 2 Vaisyas, 16 Anglo-Indians, Lingayets, 3 Vokkaligars, 2 Jains, 23 Christians, 8 Mahomedans, and 34 were othe Hindus.

Engineering Schools.

Commercial Schools.

23. As in the previous year, there were 4 Commercial Schools in the State, o which 2 were Government Institutions (one at Bangalore and the other at Mysore 1 Aided and the other, the Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce

Unaided. (A grant has since been given to this school.) The Syllabus and rules of the Commercial Examinations were revised during the year and the standard of the Examinations being generally raised. The Institution of Examinations in Printing, Book-keeping, Proof-reading, etc., was also sanctioned. These Commercial Schools had 619 individual students on 30th June 1926.

School for Defectives.

24. The Central Institute for the Deaf and the Blind, Mysore, had on 30th June 1926 a strength of 87 pupils including 9 from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Fifty-four pupils were in the Blind Section, 31 in the Deaf Section and 2 in the Normal Class. The blind were taught according to the Syllabuses of ordinary schools and the highest standard reached was the 4th year class. A few senior pupils learnt English also. Vocational Instruction for the blind was given in music (both vocal and instrumental). The progress of the blind pupils in music was very good. Besides being instructed to speak and understand speech, the deaf were given vocational training in rattan work, weaving, sewing and knitting. There were 55 boarders in the hostel attached to the school on 30th June 1926 and the average cost per head per month was Rs. 9-3-8 including the cost of establishment.

Sanskrit Education.

25. Exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges already mentioned, there were 49 Sanskrit patasalas with a strength of 1,609 on 30th June 1926 as against 48 with a strength of 1,647 in the previous year. Of these, 1,097 were Brahmin boys, 143 were Brahmin girls, 154 were Lingayet boys, 7 Lingayet girls, 76 were Vokkaligar boys, 6 were Vokkaligar girls, 36 were Vaisya boys, 5 were Vaisya girls, 34 were Jain boys, 5 were Jain girls, 2 were Kshatriya boys, 3 were Kshatriya girls, 1 was a Mahomedan boy and 40 were pupils of other communities, thus making a total of 1,438 boys and 171 girls. Besides these, there were 3,375 pupils reading Sanskrit in other schools, bringing the total number reading Sanskrit in all schools to 4,984 as against 4,858 in the previous year.

Results of Public Examinations.

26. The results of the University Entrance Examination are given in the previous Section relating to the University. The results of the S.S.L.C. Examination were as given below:—

—	Number registered	Number examined	Number of E. C. and P. S.	Compartmental passes		Number of E. P. S.	Percentage of passes
				A Group	B Group		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Government Institutions	1,324	1,307	656				50
Aided Institutions ...	777	755	381	63	87	6	50
Private Institutions ...	313	285	87				31

Of the 1,124 students that were declared eligible for College and Public Service, 746 were Brahmins, 66 were Mahomedans, 36 Christians, 16 Jains and 260 were other Hindus. Of the 23 High Schools which presented candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination of 1926, the performance of four was excellent, the percentage of passes in them ranging from 69 to 82. Ten other schools did well with percentage of passes ranging between 50 and 59. The State average of passes was 48 per cent. Among Government Schools, the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore and the Maharaja's Collegiate High School, Mysore, did very well with a percentage of 69 and 70 passes respectively.

27. The results of other examinations were as tabulated below :—

Name of Examination	Number examined	Number passed	Percentage of passes	Remarks
Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination ...	196	56	28·5*	*31 passed A Group and 18 passed B Group.
English Lower Secondary Examination ...	4,818	2,131	44·2	
Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination ...	3,430	1,086	31·7	
Graduates Training Examination (Preliminary) ...	2	2	...	
Graduates Training Examination (Final) ...	8	7	...	
Under Graduates Training Examination (Preliminary) ...	44	17	...	
Under Graduates Training Examination (Final) ...	15	10	...	
Upper Secondary Training Examination (Preliminary) ...	55	27	...	
Upper Secondary Training Examination (Final) ...	23	17	...	
Lower Secondary Training Examination (Preliminary) ...	501	118	...	
Lower Secondary Training Examination (Final) ...	255	161	...	
Technical Board Examination.—				
Electrical Higher	18	13	...	
Do Lower	12	10	...	
Mechanical Higher	10	8	...	
Do Lower	8	8	...	
Civil Engineering	5	4	...	

The results of the English Lower Secondary Examination were better than those of the previous year, while there was a fall in the percentage of passes in the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. The Committee appointed last year to investigate the causes for the abnormal failure in the Lower Secondary Examination submitted its report, which was considered by the Local Examinations Board, who have passed several important resolutions in the matter. Action is being taken on the resolutions.

Women's Education.

28. There were 788 Girls' Schools of all kinds and grades with a strength of 38,660 on the 30th June 1926 as against 785 schools with a strength of 38,380 girls in 1924-25. Besides these, there were 23,237 girls reading in boys' schools and private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction in all schools was thus 61,539 against 59,927 in the previous year. Of the total number of schools, 640 were Government Institutions, 124 were Aided, 21 Municipal and 3 were Unaided. Out of the 788 institutions for girls 1 was a College, 5 were English High Schools, 1 was a Kannada High School, 23 were Middle Schools, 50 were Incomplete Middle Schools, 703 were Primary Schools, 3 were Training Schools for Mistresses 2 two were Industrial Schools for women. The following table shows the number of girls that appeared for the various examinations of 1926 and the number that passed in each :—

No.	Examination	Number Examined	Number passed					
			Europeans	Indian Christians	Mahomedans	Hindus	Others	Total
1	University Entrance Examination ..	18	...	...	..	...	...	10
2	S. S. L. C. Examination	43	...	13	1	14	...	28
3	Upper Secondary Examination ...	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	English Lower Secondary Examination ...	210	10	28	7	81	...	126
5	Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination	502	..	14	101	71	...	186
6	Teachers' Certificate Upper Secondary Grade (Preliminary).	2	...	...	..	1	...	1
7	Teachers' Certificate Lower Secondary Grade (Preliminary).	24	...	5	1	1	...	7
8	Teachers' Certificate, Lower Secondary Grade (Final).	15	...	9	2	...	...	11
9	Special Sewing	26	...	2	...	1	...	3

The total expenditure on Women's Education during the year 1925-26 was Rs. 6,47,955.

Education of Europeans and Eurasians.

29. During the year under report there were 4 schools for Europeans and Eurasians. They were all aided institutions and some of them admitted pupils of other communities also. The total strength of the schools was 548 against 518 in the previous year. Of these, 230 were boys and 318 were girls. Classified according to the race or caste, there were 470 Europeans or Eurasians, 36 Hindus, 13 Mahomedans, 17 Indian Christians and 12 Parsis and others. In addition to the pupils in these schools, there were 52 Europeans or Eurasians reading in other schools making a total of 522 against 493 in the previous year.

Education of Mahomedans.

30. The Advisory Committee for Mahomedan Education met once during the year under report and several important questions connected with the education of Mahomedans were discussed. The total number of Urdu Schools both for boys and girls was 943 with a strength of 36,504 as against 932 with a strength of 36,401 in the previous year. For boys there was 1 Vernacular High School attached to the Training College with a strength of 42, 20 Middle Schools with 1,341 boys, 49 Incomplete Middle Schools with 675 boys and 665 Primary Schools with a strength of 25,554. For girls there were 2 Middle Schools with a strength of 52, 18 Incomplete Middle Schools with 239 girls, 187 Primary Schools with 8,370 girls and 1 Training School with a strength of 31 girls. Besides these, there were 7,758 Mahomedan pupils in other general schools making a total of 44,080 Mahomedan pupils (31,629 boys and 12,451 girls) under instruction in all the schools. Of the total number of Mahomedan pupils 55 were in College Classes, 583 in High Schools, 2,012 in Middle Schools, 1,083 in Incomplete Middle Schools, 39,552 in Primary Schools, 297 in Technical Schools and 498 in Village Indigenous Schools. The percentage of Mahomedan pupils (both boys and girls) to the Mahomedan population of school-going age was 93·18. In the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination 13 Mahomedans passed out of 38 and in the Training College Examinations 10 boys and 3 girls passed out of 21 boys and 3 girls. In the English Lower Secondary Examination 156 boys and 7 girls passed out of 327 boys and 9 girls and in the Urdu Lower Secondary Examination, 166 boys and 101 girls passed, out of 397 boys and 238 girls. The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for pupils of the Mahomedan community was Rs. 5,14,310.

Education of Depressed Classes.

31. There were 605 schools in all, for the education of the children of the depressed classes with a strength of 16,575 as against 609 schools with 15,719 pupils in the previous year. Of the total strength, 2,567 were girls as against 2,504 in the previous year. Of these schools, 433 were Government Schools, 158 were Aided, 8 were Municipal Schools and 1 was a special school. Of the Government Schools 3 were Middle and 435 were Primary Schools. In addition to general education, practical instruction was given in 18 Primary Schools in 1 or other of the industries such as Weaving, Smithy, Mat-making and Shoe-making. The Aided Adi-Karnataka Schools, except those maintained by organised agencies, have a very unsteady existence and steps are being taken as far as funds permit to convert them into Government Institutions. Thirty-six such schools were so converted during the year and 28 new schools were opened. The number of pupils of depressed classes reading in general schools rose from 4,107 last year to 4,356 during the year. The strength of the Central Adi-Karnataka Institute, Mysore, on 30th June 1926 was 228 as against 241 in the previous year. Thirty-four boys sat for the Lower Secondary Examination and 15 passed. The strength of the Adi-Karnataka Boarding Home, Tumkur was 70 as against 66 in the previous year. Nine boys sat for the Lower Secondary Examination and 1 passed. The Adi-Karnataka Boarding School, Chikmagalur, had 47 students as against 51 in 1924-25. Six boys sat for the English Lower Secondary Examination and 6 for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 1 and 3 respectively passed. Industrial Training in Smithy, Carpentry, etc., was given in all the 3 schools. The Government Free Boarding Home at Bangalore, started in June 1924 for the benefit of the Adi-Karnataka pupils of High School Classes has grown in popularity and the number of boarders which was raised to 80 students last year was further enhanced to 120 at the beginning of the current school year. Besides the schools for the depressed classes, there were 26 schools for Lambanies with a strength of 633, 4 for Hill

Tribes, 5 for Kunbis and 4 for Woddars with a total strength of 242. Of the Lambani Schools, 24 were Government and 2 Aided Institutions.

Village Indigenous Schools.

32. There were 1,173 private or village indigenous schools in the State with a strength of 18,579 as against 1,131 with a strength of 16,018 pupils in the previous year. Most of these schools were of the primary standard, the languages taught in them being Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Thirteen of these were of the advanced grade, teaching Arabic or Sanskrit and 1 of the elementary grade teaching Koran. These schools are not under departmental supervision nor do they receive any grant from Government or any other public agency.

Adult Night Schools.

33. On 30th June 1926 there were 534 adult schools with a strength of 12,135 pupils as against 459 schools with a strength of 10,631 in the previous year. There has thus been an increase both in the number of schools and their strength. As the time taken at present to impart literacy, *viz.*, three years, is really too long for the average adult, the question of imparting quick literacy by what is known as the "Daniel Method" is engaging attention. A demonstration of the method was also arranged by the Y. M. C. A. with the help of a Government grant.

Compulsory Education.

34. The number of compulsory education centres remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 240. There is a large demand for the extension of the scheme to other centres. On a close examination of the working of the scheme in the areas concerned, it is found that the amount required to give full effect to the scheme may be roughly estimated at Rs. 77,280 recurring and Rs. 36,300 non-recurring. Proposals for legislation, with a view to make the preparation of lists of children of compulsory age obligatory on Municipal Councils and Village Panchayets are under consideration.

Hostels.

35. There are 72 hostels in the State (including those of the University) during the year with a strength of 2,505 against 59 hostels with 2,160 boarders in 1924-25 including those of the University. Of these hostels, 23 were Government hostels, 36 were Aided hostels and 13 were Unaided hostels. Of the Government hostels, 3 were attached to Colleges under the University, 7 to High Schools for boys, 1 to the Maharaja's High School, Mysore, 1 to the Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore, 7 to the District Normal Schools, 3 to the Training College, Mysore, and 1 to the Incomplete Middle School, Ayanur. Of the Aided and Unaided hostels 1 was for Christians, 1 for Mahrattas, 1 for Vaisyas, 1 for Jains, 4 were for Vokkligars, 3 for Mahomedans, 2 for Adi-Karnatakas and Adi-Dravidas, 14 for Lingayets, 3 for Brahmins and the rest were General hostels opened to all communities. The strength of the aided and unaided hostels was 1,765 on 30th June 1926. Proposals for the replacement of educational supervisors by resident wardens and the reconstitution of the committee of management and the formation of boards of visitors are under examination.

Scholarships and Endowments.

36. In addition to the grants for scholarships during the previous year, a sum of Rs. 8,000 was sanctioned for scholarships to pupils of backward communities including Mahomedans and Depressed Classes and another sum of Rs. 3,000 for scholarships to students of all communities reading in schools in the Malnad Area. The total number of scholarships awarded during the year was 3,856 involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,69,427 (excluding Rs. 43,291 spent on scholarships by the University). During the year under report, 1,110 backward class scholarships of the value of Rs. 65,940 and 1,750 depressed class scholarships of the value of Rs. 37,528 were awarded. Besides these, Rs. 2,000 were spent for supply of clothing to pupils of the depressed classes and another sum of Rs. 3,010 was spent on scholarships to girls of the depressed classes out of the grant of Rs. 5,000. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was also spent in distributing books and slates free to children of depressed classes in compulsory education centres. As regards freeships, 597 students of High School Classes were shown fee concessions on account of their being scholarship holders or on account of being exempted from payment of fees as belonging to special communities and 1,107½ free studentships were in addition awarded to non-scholarship holders. In the University Entrance Classes 118 pupils enjoyed fee concessions for the same reasons as given above and 236 were awarded freeships. There were two scholars studying in foreign countries during the year, one holding the Damodar Das Scholarship and the other a loan scholarship. The latter returned during the year and the former also returned recently. The

endowments received up to the end of the year for awards of scholarships and prizes amounted to Rs. 2,54,936 and the amount spent during the year out of the interest realized thereon was Rs. 11,120.

Physical Culture.

37. The importance of physical education as part of school activities received increased attention on the part of teachers who evinced great interest in games and outdoor activities of all pupils. Drill has been made compulsory and every High School has been provided with a Gymnastic Instructor who, in addition to teaching physical drill, trains students in gymnastic exercises and in some places in *Jiu-Jitsu*. Arrangements have been made for games, such as, cricket, football, badminton, volley ball, tennis, hockey, etc. A sum of Rs. 7,000 has been provided for organising games and physical education in schools. Two graduates were deputed to undergo training in the National Y. M. C. A. School of Physical Culture, Madras. The grant from Government to the Physical Culture Institute, Bangalore, run by Professor M. V. Krishna Rao amounting to half the cost of the Institute not exceeding Rs. 2,500 per annum, was continued during the year and the institute was placed under the control of the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools. A scheme for the medical inspection of school children in Bangalore has been sanctioned by Government. The scheme is in operation and a fairly good portion of the students of Government Schools in the City has been already examined by the Medical Inspector.

Scout Movement.

38. Scouting continued to be popular and made fairly good progress. It is penetrating into rural areas. On 30th June 1926, there were 183 Scout troops and 1,100 scouts including Wolf Cubs and Rovers, as againt 162 troops and 3,506 scouts in the previous year. The noteworthy events of the year were (1) the participation of 300 scouts in the Madras Scout Jamboree in December 1926, (2) the opening of a branch headquarter at Mysore, (3) the Fourth State Scout Rally at Shimoga in April 1926 under the distinguished presidency of His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Chief Scout. In addition to these, scouts went to several local camps and played a notable part in serving the public. One camp for Cub Masters was also held in Mysore during the Dasara season.

Inspection.

39. The Inspector-General of Education toured for 103 days during the year and inspected 345 institutions, besides attending meetings and conferences numbering 113. He also inspected the offices of the Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools, the Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools, the Inspectress and Deputy Inspectress of Girls' Schools and the offices of a few Deputy and Assistant Inspectors. The Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools inspected 195 schools and 43 offices. The Inspector of Secondary and Normal Schools inspected 38 schools and 36 hostels and many aided institutions in his direct charge. The Inspector of Science Education inspected and organised science teaching in all High Schools and Training Institutions. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools inspected 207 schools and 6 offices while the Deputy Inspectress inspected 161 schools. The District Inspectors of Education inspected or visited 2,596 schools, 42 offices and 34 Book depots. The Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' Schools inspected or visited 662 schools. The Assistant Inspectors inspected almost all the schools in their jurisdiction. Officers of the Revenue and other departments visited 1,114 schools. His Highness the Maharaja was graciously pleased to visit some of the schools in the Kolar and Bangalore Districts. The Dewan also visited some of the schools in the Tumkur and Bangalore Districts.

Finance.

40. The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, on the public instruction including that of University Education, *viz.*, 9,08,546, during the year amounted to Rs. 60,73,703 or Rs. 4,40,534 more than that in the previous year. Of the total amount, Rs. 42,41,084 were spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 6,16,892 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 1,17,235 on Municipal Schools, 3,88,677 on buildings and furniture and Rs. 7,09,815 under the head "General" which included the charges on account of direction, inspection, scholarships and miscellaneous items. The direct expenditure amounted to Rs. 47,84,675 or 79·73 per cent of the total expenditure. Of this, a sum of Rs. 9,08,546 or 14·96 was spent on University Education, Rs. 58,530 or 0·96 per cent was spent on Oriental Colleges not forming part of the Mysore University, Rs. 12,690 or 0·21 per cent on professional colleges, Rs. 6,50,845 or 10·71 per cent on High School Education, Rs. 9,36,802 or 15·42 per cent on Middle Schools, Rs. 18,93,347 or 31·15 per cent on Primary

Education for boys and girls and Rs. 3,23,915 or 5·33 per cent on schools for special instruction.

Of the total expenditure amounting to Rs. 60,73,703, a sum of Rs. 47,67,196 or 78·45 per cent was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 6,28,419 or 10·34 per cent from Local Funds, Rs. 46,247 or 0·76 per cent from Municipal Funds, Rs. 4,42,362 or 7·28 per cent from fees and Rs. 1,89,479 or 3·17 per cent from other sources, mainly contributions by aided agencies. Education cess at the rate of 6 pies in the rupee was levied during the year by the District Boards of six out of eight districts. The balance of the Cess Fund on 1st July 1925 was Rs. 4,99,640 and the collections during the year amounted to Rs. 4,35,016, bringing the total of the fund at the close of the year to Rs. 9,34,656. The expenditure during the year out of Cess Funds (including buildings) was Rs. 3,76,765, leaving a balance, at the close of the year, of Rs. 5,57,891. During the year, 184 Village Aided Primary Schools were converted into Government institutions and 139 new schools were opened in Cess Districts out of Cess Funds. The average cost of education per pupil on the roll of Government institutions was Rs. 15-7-4 per annum. The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-0-7 as against Re. 0-15-5 in the previous year. Of this cost, Re. 0-13-0 was met from State Funds, as against Re. 0-11-8 in the previous year.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

41. Among the books and journals patronised during the year out of the provision of Rs. 4,000 for encouragement to Authors, may be mentioned the following :—

Books—Yadunripavijaya.
Dharmasastras.
Scout Literature (4 books).
Manameya Rahasya Sloka Varthikam.
Prachina Sahitya.
Mathru Dharma and Sisusamrakshana.

Journals—Karnataka Granthamala.
Maharaja's Sanskrit College Magazine.
The Mythic Society Journal.
Bodhakaseve.
Light to the Blind.
Saraswathi.
Prabhuda Karnataka.
Akbari Talim.

Devaraj Bahadur Literary Prize.

42. Under the rules which authorise the utilisation of the income set apart from the Devaraj Bahadur Charity Funds towards the encouragement of Sanskrit and vernacular literature, applications were invited from authors to compete for the Literary Prize. In response to this, 15 Kannada printed books and 32 Kannada manuscripts and 3 Sanskrit printed books and 7 Sanskrit manuscripts were received. A Committee of 6 members was appointed to review the books and manuscripts and on the recommendation of the Committee, prizes were awarded as follows :—

Second Prize	...	Rs. 200	Sri Krishnarajendra Vamsacharitram. By Asthana Vidwan Mr. N. Srikantasastry.
Special Prize	...	Rs. 200	Mahalinga Ranga Kavi's Anubhavamrutha. By Mr. H. Chidambaraiya.

The First Prize of the value of Rs. 500 was not awarded as the Committee were of opinion that there was no book of outstanding merit.

(iv) Literature.

43. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 197 (72 books and 125 periodicals) against 200 (115 books and 85 periodicals) in the previous year. Of these, 88 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 90 in English or other European languages, 13 in Indian Classical languages and 6 in

more than one language. Of these books, 17 were on Religion, 7 on History and Geography, 2 each on Grammar and Education, one on Politics and one was a Lexicon. Fiction was represented by 4 works, Poetry by 8, Prose by 7, Drama by 6, and Philosophy by 2, while the other 15 were of a miscellaneous nature. Copyright was secured in respect of 49 books realising Rs. 98 as against 77 books realising Rs. 154 in the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

General.

The most important event of the year was the Panchalingadarsana at Talkad, which attracted a large number of pilgrims, as usual, both from within the State and outside. A sum of Rs. 2,100 was sanctioned by Government for the occasion and the Jatra went off successfully. His Highness the Maharaja and the Royal Family were graciously pleased to visit the temple on the occasion. The raiyats of the surrounding villages contributed free labour to the extent of Rs. 12,500 in removing silt from the Pushkarani (Pond) at Talkad. Khillats were presented to prominent philanthropic gentlemen who carried out repairs to the temples at their own cost. His Highness the Maharaja was also pleased to visit the temples of Sri Ranganathaswami at Tirumale, Sri Someswaraswami at Magadi, Sri Venkataramanaswami at Godidam and Sri Vidaraswatha Narayanaswami. The Hon'ble the British Resident, Mysore, visited Sravanbelgola. His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur visited the historic places at Seringapatam including the Gumbuz.

Muzrai Institutions.

2. The total number of Muzrai Institutions in the State was 12,170 consisting of 335 major institutions (including matts, Chattrams and rest houses), 1,174 minor institutions and 10,661 village institutions. Of these, 175 (including 17 under Government Management) were Mathas, 68 were Chattrams, 11 were Rest Houses, 11,575 were temples (74 major, 1,114 minor and 10,387 village temples) 50 Jain Basties, 291 Mahomedan institutions (7 major, 47 minor and 237 village institutions) and one Roman Catholic Church. The income of the Muzrai Institutions rose from Rs. 5,17,507 in 1924-25 to Rs. 6,19,017 during the year and the expenditure also likewise increased from Rs. 4,25,735 in 1924-25 to Rs. 5,16,179 during 1925-26. The work of determining the balances at the credit of each institution, which was entrusted to a special officer was completed during the year and Government accepted the balances as modified by the Comptroller. According to these figures, the balances at credit on 1st January 1925 amounted to Rs. 9,03,570. According to the statement of balances furnished by the Deputy Commissioners the total amount at the credit of Muzrai Institutions at the beginning of the year was Rs. 17,38,112. The receipts of the year were Rs. 5,81,138 and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,71,067. The balance left at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 18,48,183. During the year, construction and repair works in connection with several Muzrai Institutions were executed. At the beginning of the year there were 157 incomplete works at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,34,087 and 119 new works estimated at Rs. 1,16,515 were sanctioned during the year. A sum of Rs. 47,793 was spent on 73 old works and Rs. 61,902 on 59 new works during the year, leaving 117 old works valued at Rs. 73,232 and 73 new works valued at Rs. 41,660 incomplete at the close of the year. The Corpus of the General Muzrai Fund (which was formed out of the contributions drawn from the surplus funds of the Muzrai Institutions in order to afford help to institutions which have no resources of their own, to open patasalas for imparting Veda and various forms of temple worship and other allied objects), originally consisted of Rs. 4,94,600 invested in Government of India Pronotes and Mysore Government Bonds yielding an annual interest of Rs. 21,639. During the year under report, a further sum of Rs. 24,700 was invested out of the amount left at the credit of the fund thus bringing an additional income of Rs. 1,206 a year. The formation and working of a Muzrai Establishment Fund with effect from 1926-27 was sanctioned during the year.

Mathas.

3. The following Mathas continued to be managed by Government during the year:—

(i) Sri Sivaganga Matt in the Nelamangala Taluk.
(ii) Sri Sravanbelgola Matt in the Channarayapatna Taluk.
(iii) Sri Hariharpur Matt in the Koppa Taluk.
(iv) Sri Sampige Matt in the Koppa Taluk.
(v) Sri Palaharaswami Matt in the Chikmagalur Taluk.

At the request of the Swamigalu of the Sosale Vyasarayaswami Matt, the village and other landed properties of the Matt in the State were taken under Government management. His Holiness Sri Vagisha Brahmatantra Parakalaswami passed away in October 1925 and Mahavidwan Brah. Atmakur Rangachar was installed on the Peetha under the titular name of Srimadabhinava Ranganatha Brahmatantra Parakalaswami. The management of the Inam Village and lands endowed to the Parakala Matt was resumed by Government at the request of the Swami. The Swami of the Sri Sravanbelgola Jain Matt passed away in January 1926 and immediately action was taken for the watch and ward of the Matt properties and the agent of the Matt was authorised to look after the matt and temple affairs under the supervision and control of the Amildar of Channarayapatna. Ved. Bodharayacharya was installed in August 1925 on the Peetha of the Sri Bheemanakatte Matt under the titular name of Sri Raghu Tilaka Thirtha Sri Padangalavaru. Vyakarana Thirtha Vidya Bhushana Pandit Sadasiva Sastry was installed in November 1925 as Swami to Simhasana, Jangam Matt at Balehonnur under the titular name of Sri Sivananda Rajendra Sivacharya Swami and a general Radhari was granted in his favour. The selection of suitable candidates to the vacant Peethas of the Sri Avani, Sri Adi Chunchinagiri and Sri Sravanbelagola Matts was engaging attention.

Chattrams and Rest Houses.

4. The Government Annachatram at Narasimhathirtha in the Mulbagal Taluk continued to work and Rs. 431 were spent on feeding, Rs. 192 on Nehimi charges and Rs. 174 on establishment. Four other private chatrams also worked during the year in the Kolar District. The buildings of three abolished rest houses were handed over to the Kolar District Board. In the Tumkur District, the Chatram at Nittur continued to work and a sum of Rs. 237 was spent on feeding and Rs. 155 on establishment. Nehimi allowances to the extent of Rs. 10-8-0 a month were also being paid from out of the funds of abolished chatrams. In the Mysore District, feeding was continued in the Chattrams at Kikkeri, Chamrajanagar, French Rocks, Melkote, Seringapatam, T.-Narsipur, Nanjangud, Kowlande, Yedatore and Chunchinakatte at a cost of Rs. 8,666 and a sum of Rs. 2,502 was disbursed to Nehimidars. In the Hassan District, feeding was continued in the Chattrams at Belur Town, Arsikere and Ramanathpur at a cost of Rs. 2,145 and the chattram building at Hassan was reconstructed. Investments of the face value of Rs. 7,483 in Government of India Pronotes standing to the credit of abolished chattrams were transferred to the corpus of the Chattram Savings Fund. The building of the abolished chattram at Varuna was sold for Rs. 560, and the proceeds credited to the Savings Fund. Excluding the sum of Rs. 4,484 set apart for permanent Nehimi charges and a further sum of Rs. 7,350 permanently added to the State Charities at Tirupathi, an annual recurring balance of Rs. 11,480 was available for expenditure. Assignments amounting to Rs. 5,704 have been sanctioned, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,776.

Temples.

5. The income and expenditure of some of the major temples during the year were as follows:—

		Income.	Expenditure.
1.	Sri Ghati Subramanyaswami Temple	6,214	1,495
2.	Sri Narayanaswami and other temples at Melkote ..	22,886	22,951
3.	Sri Ranganathaswami Temple at Seringapatam ..	10,005	10,181
4.	Sri Srikanteswaraswami Temple at Nanjangud ..	25,904	45,139
5.	Sri Chamarajeswaraswami Temple at Chamrajnagar ..	26,490	23,606

The income and expenditure of the major temple of Sri Ranganathaswami at Tirumale, Magadi Taluk, and of 12 other temples were revised during the year. The work of providing new axles and wheels to the big car of Srikanteswaraswami at Nanjangud was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 13,220 and the big Rathotsavam went off successfully. Extensive repairs and improvements to the Sri Kalaseswaraswami Temple at Kalasa from the Sandal Revenue of Rs. 20,000 are under consideration.

Mahomedan and other Institutions.

6. The services in the Gumbuz and the Masjid-i-Ala at Seringapatam were regularly conducted under the supervision of a body of "Mazarin-e-Owkoffs". The income during the year was Rs. 14,776 and the expenditure Rs. 13,487. The revision of the scale of income and expenditure is under consideration. The corpus of the charities instituted by His Highness the late Prince Gulam Mahomed with a

capital of Rs. 1,65,000 invested in Government of India papers, amounted now to Rs. 1,78,000 and the charities were administered by a Committee with the City Magistrate of Mysore as President. The recipients of the Charity during the year were 94 Mahomedans, 47 Christians and 19 Brahmins. Many pilgrims attended the Urus held in April 1926 at the Durga on the Bababudan Hills which is endowed with extensive lands and a cash grant of Rs. 1,800. The construction of a rest house near the Manikyadhara Water Falls is in progress. All other Mahomedan institutions and also the Jain Bastis are reported to be working satisfactorily.

Endowments and Grants-in-Aid.

7. A land endowment of 11 acres and 2 guntas was made by Dewan Bahadur Rajasabhabhushana C. Srikanteswara Iyer for the benefit of the Srikanteswaraswami Temple at Nanjangud. Mr. Rangasetty of Hosaholalu endowed two vritties for the benefit of Sri Narayanaswmi Temple at Melkote, Sri Lakshmi Narayanaswami at Hosaholalu and Sri Venkataramanaswami at Tirupati. Mr. Venkata Rao of Mysore gave lands yielding 10 candies of paddy for the benefit of Sri Anjeneyaswami Temple attached to Jaggulala Dharmasala. An endowment of Rs. 40,000 was made by Mrs. Lakshmidevamma, widow of the late Mr. Venkatamunisetty, for the free Vaisya Boarding Home at Bangalore. A Puduvat endowment of Rs. 3,000 was made by Mr. Thogate Balappa for the benefit and upkeep of the Sri Dattatraya Temple at Valagerehalli in Srinivaspur Taluk. A guilt Simhasana with Duppat (canopy) costing about Rs. 3,040 was given by Mr. Thiruvangadathan Chettiar of Madras for the use of Sri Narayanaswamy Temple at Melkote. A private endowment of Rs. 1,500 was made by Mr. Lingo Malhari Nadigar for Dhatrihavana Seva to Sri Harihareswarasawmi at Harihar. A Puduvat endowment of Rs. 1,000 was made by Mr. Krishna Setty of Hassan for the benefit of Sri Chennakesavaswami Temple at Belur. The grants-in-aid made to the following institutions were continued during the year:—

	Rs.
The Friend-in-Need-Society	600
Girdlestone Home for incurables	300
Srinivasamandiram Orphanage	1,200
Anathalaya, Mysore	1,800
Veerasaiva Anathalaya	600
Ubhayavedanta Pravartaka Sabha	120
Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha	225
Hindu Abalasrama	300

Educational Institutions.

8. The Ayurvedic College at Mysore had on its roll at the beginning of the year 19 students and 10 students were admitted to the first year class, raising the strength to 29 students against 27 during 1924-25. Seventeen of these students were scholarship holders. As usual, the entrance examination in Sanskrit was conducted by the Principal of the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, and scholarships of Rs. 8 a month were granted to each of the first five successful students. Five students sat for the First Vidwat Examination and three passed. A medal was awarded to the student who scored the highest number of marks and stood first in this examination. The Agama Classes located in the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, had 10 students at the end of the year. The performance at the annual examinations was satisfactory and scholarships ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 were given to successful students. The Sanskrit College at Melkote had 70 students in all the classes during the year, of whom 18 came from out side. Forty-nine students sat for the annual examination and 36 were successful. The institution was inspected by the Inspector of Sanskrit Education and was found to work satisfactorily. The Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala at Bangalore had 50 students, of whom 23 came from the mofussil. Scholarships for which a sum of Rs. 60 was provided were awarded and a moiety of the tasdik of Rs. 800 was sanctioned to the Annachattram for feeding the students.

Besides the above, the Veda Patasalas at Dodballapur, Hosur, Pavagada and Chamrajanagar and Sanskrit Patasalas at Kaladi and Kalasa and a Hindustani Girls' School at Kalasa were maintained from Muzrai Funds at an aggregate cost of Rs. 4,512.

(ii) Amrit Mahal Department.

9. In pursuance of the retrenchment scheme, one of the herds was disbanded and the animals joined to the other herds, leaving only 15 herds at the end of the year. The seasonal conditions were fair except in parts of the Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts. Owing to the better attention paid in grazing the herds, there was a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle of all the herds except two. There were outbreaks of Rinderpest and Blackquarter in 4 herds and a few sporadic cases of Anthrax. Preventive steps were taken in co-operation with the Veterinary department to check the spread of the disease and to prevent heavy mortality. At the beginning of the year there were 6,532 animals on the roll; the additions by birth during the year were 1,350 animals (685 males and 665 females); three animals which were reported dead were found alive, one stray animal, one missing animal and one abandoned calf found in the Kavals were added to the herds, making a total of 7,888 animals. The deductions during the year on account of deaths (693), sales (730), missings (341) and double entries (6) were 1,770, leaving a balance of 6,118 animals on the herd at the close of the year. The birth rate which had been falling for the previous ten years and more, rose to 39·30 per cent during the year from 20·2 per cent in the previous year, calculated on all cows of calf-bearing age. Of the 693 deaths reported, 646 were proved and accepted during the year as against 1,080 proved deaths during the previous year and the percentage of mortality during the year was 9·8 per cent. Of the proved deaths, 66 pertained to the previous year and 580 to the year under report. The deaths due to ordinary causes during the year were 391 or 5·9 per cent against 8·2 per cent in the previous year. The number of animals sold during the year was 730 (518 males and 212 females) as against 748 (419 males and 329 females) during the previous year and the realisations from the sales amounted to Rs. 52,739 as against Rs. 48,433 in 1924-25. The female animals sold were mostly over 10 years old and otherwise defective. Standard males of 1921,1922 and 1923 brands fetched prices ranging from Rs. 135 to Rs. 220 per head or on an average Rs. 160-12-0 per head against Rs. 137-8-0 in the previous year. The average price per head of all animals sold was Rs. 72-4-0 against Rs. 64-12-0 in the previous year. Uncastrated two to three year old calves were in great demand and fetched prices ranging from Rs. 125 to Rs.175 per head. There was no special demand for departmentally trained animals and the public preferred to buy animals in their natural wild state. Including the arrears of the previous year, the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,54,792 of which a sum of Rs. 86,809 or 56·1 per cent was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 67,941 outstanding. The expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 29,535 against Rs. 32,814 in the previous year. In all 888 acres and three hadlus of lands reserved for the kavals of the Department were relinquished during the year for other purposes. The proposals for the re-organization of the department are pending consideration of Government. Provision has been made for the closer supervision of herds and kavals, tending to increase the income of the department and improve also the condition of the cattle.

(iii) Archæology.

10. Forty-five monuments were surveyed during the year under report and photographs of important views taken. The Ancient Monuments' Preservation Act was passed. Under Epigraphy one hundred and twenty-five new records extending from the 9th down to the 19th Century A.D. were collected, deciphered and published. Eleven old silver coins and two hundred and twelve copper coins together with an old copper plate, illustrative of the tools of smithy craft, have been acquired and added to the Archæological Museum. Fresh Facts investigated and brought to light during the year under report were :—

(i) Sanctity of person of women living a religious life, irrespective of race and nationality on the Malabar coast, as testified in a Greek farce with Kannada passages contained in the Oxyrhynchus Papyri of the second century A.D.

(ii) The custom of distributing the shares of ransom and other joint acquisitions by casting the dice marked with odd and even numbers, any odd number being taken as a symbol of victory, in the 2nd century.
(iii) The scarcity of wine and other intoxicating beverages on the west coast of the Carnatic territory in the early centuries of the Christian Era.
(iv) Sea trade between Alexandra and the West Coast of India.
(v) Reference in Sanskrit Books to the travels of Fa Hein in India, A.D. 401 to 410.
(vi) The date of Katantra Vyakarana (A.D. 300-400).
(vii) The Era and the date of Amsuvarman of Nepal, (A.D. 518-519).
(viii) The rational views of Tiruvenkatacharyaswami and disciples on Caste system (A.D. 1530-1600).

The expenditure of the Department during the year under report was Rs. 17,377 as against Rs. 15,289 during the year 1924-25.

(iv) Government Press.

General.

11. Vocational classes in Printing and Book-binding as part of the S. S. L. C. Curricula were opened during the year and the institution of examinations in Composing, Proof-reading, Printing and Binding as part of the Mysore Government Commercial Examinations from the next academic year was sanctioned. The Printing school in the Government Press which had been closed since 1st July 1921 was reopened during the year, and started work with a strength of 20. The General Education school, conducted by the Education Department for imparting Elementary education to the younger employees of the Press continued throughout the year and 39 boys studied in the school.

Establishment.

12. The fixed establishment of the Central Press was reorganised during the year with a view to improve its efficiency. The hour account establishment was increased from 25 compositors to 50 compositors, 6 machine men and 6 binders. There were 403 paid employees in the Central Press, Bangalore, at the close of the year as against 390 (excluding 14 pie boys) at the close of the previous year. Of these, 134 were on the fixed scale and the remaining, 269 on the piece work wages system as against 134 and 256 respectively in the previous year. The strength of the establishment of the Branch Press, Mysore, was 92, of whom, 61 were permanent men, 30 piece workers and a pie boy.

Plant and Stores.

13. The value of the plant of the Central Press at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,78,187. A sum of Rs. 20,421, being deductions including depreciation, was written off the accounts during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,57,766. The additions during the year in the shape of new machinery, types, etc., amounted in value to Rs. 29,210. The total value of the plant of the Central Press at the close of the year was Rs. 2,86,976. The value of the plant of the Branch Press was Rs. 50,356 and additions to the value of Rs. 5,677 were made during the year. Deducting the value of unserviceable articles and allowing depreciation at recognised rates, the total value of the plant of the Branch Press at the close of the year was Rs. 49,628. The value of the Press miscellaneous articles that were in stock in the store at the commencement of the year was Rs. 10,859. Articles of the value of Rs. 16,030 were received during the year making a total stock of stores valued at Rs, 26,889 and articles of the value of Rs. 15,254 were consumed during the year, leaving a balance valued at Rs. 11,635 in stock at the close of the year.

Finance.

14. The cash receipts of the Department during the year, excluding departmental book adjustments aggregating to Rs. 34,642, amounted to Rs. 37,326 as against Rs. 35,727 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Central Press during the year amounted to Rs. 1,52,732 against Rs. 1,39,436 in the previous year and that of the Branch Press Rs. 34,596 against Rs. 35,000 in 1924-25.

Gazette.

15. The *Mysore Gazette* had 387 subscribers during the year as against 377 in the previous year, and the number of copies issued free to Government and other institutions was 1,021 against 979 in the previous year. The cost of printing the Gazette amounted to Rs. 38,331 while the receipts from all sources was Rs. 10,054 representing about 26 per cent of the outlay against 33 per cent in the previous year.

(v) Stationery.

16. The value of stock in the Government Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 88,025 and fresh stock of the value of Rs. 2,20,483 was added during the year, bringing the value of total stock handled to Rs. 3,08,508. The value of supplies to the several offices was Rs. 1,87,824 against Rs. 1,59,215 in 1924-25 leaving a balance of stock worth Rs, 1,20,631 at the close of the year. The number of offices to which supplies were made from the Government Stationery Depot increased from 512 in 1924-25 to 532. The Superintendent of Stationery inspected the stock of Stationery in 34 offices in Mysore, Kolar and Kolar Gold Fields.

(vi) Meteorology.

17. The first class observatory at Bangalore, equipped with self-recording instruments and the three third class observatories at Mysore, Chitaldrug and Hassan, continued to record weather elements as in the previous year. The usual 8 hour observations were regularly recorded and telegraphed to Simla, Bombay and Madras for the compilation of the daily weather reports issued from those places. The observations at 10 and 16 hours were recorded in a separate register and the necessary corrections applied and the monthly mean found. This register, together with the copies of daily weather telegrams, was sent to the Meteorological office at Simla. On telegraphic requisition from the Meteorological office, Simla, 4 sets of special observations taken at Bangalore, four sets of storm observations taken at Chitaldrug and nine sets of special upper air telegrams, when the weather was disturbed in the Bay of Bengal, were sent to that office. On days when the sky was clear or nearly so, observations of pilot baloons with the theodolite were made for finding the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere. Details were worked out and diagrams drawn and the results telegraphed to Simla. The north and east components of upper winds were also found and the data sheets with the diagrams were sent weekly to the Upper Air Observatory at Agra. Cloud observations with the Nephoscope were continued to be taken regularly at 8, 12, and 16 hours and the results despatched to Agra at the beginning of each month.

18. Monthly means of weather elements continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. The mean daily values of the Bangalore Observatory were sent to the "Daily Post" for publication every day. A weekly statement giving details of rainfall, temperature and wind velocity was sent for publication in the Vrittantha Patrike. There were 227 raingauge stations in the State at the close of the year. The opening of four more raingauge stations in the Kadur District was sanctioned. The Meteorological Reporter inspected all the observatories in the State. The Director General of Indian Observatories visited the Bangalore Observatory and expressed his appreciation of the work done. The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 13,847 as against Rs. 13,620 in 1924-25.

(vii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

19. The Lal-Bagh maintained its high reputation as a place of public resort, besides being a centre of botanical and horticultural information. The several sections of the garden, such as the Fernery, Orchid house, etc., were kept up in good condition, although the seasonal conditions were unfavourable for garden operations. The planting of a Japanese garden was nearing completion and the bamboos and plants are already producing a characteristic effect. Special attention was paid to the single ornamental plants in the north-west corner of the garden. The large flowering Brunfelsia americana plant from Kew has well established itself. Some ornamental trees were planted in several suitable places. The zoological collection of birds, deer and monkeys was well looked after and there were several births among them. All the roads, foot-paths and buildings in the garden were maintained satisfactorily. The two half-yearly horticultural shows were held as usual in the Albert Victor Conservatory. The total cost of maintenance of the

Public Gardens Lal-Bagh.

Other Gardens. Lal-Bagh amounted to 35,405. The Cubbon Park with its statue gardens attracted many visitors and was maintained in very good condition. The minor gardens in Bangalore, such as those attached to Kumara Park, Balabrouie, Carlton House, Victoria and Minto Ophthalmic Hospitals were all well looked after. In Mysore, the Curzon Park, the Gordon Park, the Gardens in the Government House and Fort and a number of minor gardens were all maintained in good condition. The total expenditure on parks and gardens in Mysore was Rs. 24,269. Besides these, the historic garden, Daria Dowlat Bagh at Seringapatam as well as the Gumbuz Garden was also looked after by the department.

Economic Work. **20.** Important additions consisting of seeds and plants of various drugs, fodders, green manures, timbers, fruits and vegetables were made to the existing collections. Among the economic plants the following new introductions deserve mention. Juniperus procera which yields valuable timber used in the manufacture of pencils was imported from Nairobi. Lavendula dentata which yields a valuable scented oil was got from Monteviride. Fruiting plants, such as, Mozambi orange from Poona, two varieties of grape vine from Aurangabad, six varieties of apples and Japanese wine berry from Australia, Dwarf King Cocoanuts from Ernakulam were also imported. A number of economic plants were acclimatised and new plants propagated. Experimental work on fruit cultivation continued to be done mainly at the Palace Orchard. As the Rome Beauty apples budded on disease-resisting stock proved to be much higher yielders than local varieties, there was great demand for them and 5,339 plants were imported from Australia and sold to private growers. The Avacado or Alligator Pear or butter fruit tree imported from Hawii bears well and several grafts have been raised from it. Its fruits are excellent, each weighing over a pound. Vegetable cultivation was continued both for trial and commercial purposes at the Horticultural Farm at Bangalore and the Sewage Farm at Mysore. The Important crops raised, *viz.*, Bloomsdale Large Late Dutch Cabbage, Erfurt Dwarf Early Cauliflower, Egyptian Earliest Dark Red Turnip rooted Beetroot, etc., proved to be good for commercial purposes. Among Fodders, Elephant or Napier grass introduced last year proved very hardy and yielded 100 to 120 tons per acre. The total income of the Horticultural Farm during the year amounted to Rs. 9,410 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,140, leaving a net profit

Scientific Work. of Rs. 3,270. Scientific work continued to receive attention. Numerous plants of botanical and horticultural interest, such as, Ilex insignis, Duranta Verigata, Eunonymus Japanica, Phalaenopsis Sumatrana, etc., were introduced. Several new varieties of shrubs, trees, palms, florists flowers, were propagated and 48 varieties of roses, 60 varieties of Chrysanthemum, Westaria Chinensis from Japan were acclimatised. During the year, 280 lbs of seeds were collected for sale or exchange with other botanical and horticultural institutions and about 220 varieties of seeds, sent out, were tested for germination and purity. Hand lists of flowering plants were brought up-to-date and the labelling of the botanical collections in the Lal-Bagh was done on a large scale. Three hundred new specimens were collected and added to the Herbarium and 15 specimens of seeds to the Carpological collection. The spraying staff treated about 10,000 plants and 10 sprayers were purchased by private growers. As usual all incoming and outgoing plants were fumigated. Five private students were under training in practical Horticulture during the year.

Sales. **21.** During the year 18,655 plants and bulbs, 667 lbs. and 2,375 packets of seeds and 2,638 cuttings were sold from the sale room at Bangalore and the sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 5,459 as against Rs. 5,324 in the previous year. Besides the above, 72 plants, 463 bulbs, 658 packets of seeds were sold at Mysore realising a sum of Rs. 1,123.

Horticultural Shows. **22.** Besides the two Horticultural shows run by the department at Bangalore, the Mysore Horticultural Society held a garden competition and the half-yearly shows, at Mysore. The novelties of the year were the addition of a poultry section to the show and the opening of a Scientific tent, in which coloured drawings showing insect and fungus pests and their treatment were exhibited along with various other items of scientific and economic interest, including horticultural tools and implements.

23. The total expenditure on the Government Gardens, including the different sections controlled by it, during the year was Rs. 1,31,099 as against Rs. 1,06,673

in the previous year. The income from all sources during the year amounted to Rs. 25,589 as against Rs. 16,074 in the previous year.

(viii) Hill Stations.

24. The number of visitors to the Nandi Hill Station was 592 against 581 in the previous year. Of these 224 Europeans and 280 Indians were from within the State and 14 Europeans and 74 Indians from outside. The conveniences and comforts of visitors were well looked after. A scheme for pumping water up to the buildings with the help of a wind mill is under consideration. The condition of water in the Amritsarovaram was good and the supply satisfactory although the level of the water had gone down owing to want of timely rains. The European and Indian Hotels were kept open and the leading newspapers and journals were subscribed for, during the season, for the reading room. The tennis and badminton courts were made use of by the visitors. A few fruit plants such as pears and apricots were planted in the orchard as also 55 Coffea robusts plants. The total expenditure on the hill station amounted to Rs. 8,782 and the receipts (including outstandings) aggregated to Rs. 4,019.

(ix) Government Museum.

25. The number of visitors to the museum during the year was 3,62,329 as against 3,74,090 during the previous year. The largest number of visitors was as usual during the Karaga Festival. The collections remained on the whole in good condition and 21 exhibits were added during the year. A beginning was made to introduce explanatory bilingual (English and Kannada) labels. The grant for the up-keep of the museum was Rs. 3,900 and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,820.

(x) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

26. On the 30th of June 1926, there were 87 Printing Presses, including the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, as against 88 at the close of the year 1924-25. Of these, 31 were in the Bangalore District, 24 in the Mysore District, 10 in the Kolar District, 9 in the Shimoga District, 3 in each of the Hassan, Tumkur and Kadur Districts and 4 in the Chitaldrug District. Printing Presse

27. Excluding the *Mysore Gazette* issued by Government and the Police Gazette issued by the Police Department, there were 15 newspapers and 47 periodicals published in the State during the year 1925-26. Of the news papers, 6 were in English, 8 were in Kannada and 1 in Urdu. Of the 47 periodicals, 23 were in English and 24 in Kannada. Of the periodicals, one was a comic journal, one dealt with scientific topics, 9 with Religion and Philosophy and the rest with Literature, Education, Temperance, Economic and other miscellaneous matters. Five of the periodicals were published quarterly, one bi-monthly and the rest monthly. Newspapers an Periodicals.

(xi) Libraries.

28. The number of volumes in the Education Library on the 30th June 1926 was 5,552 and the number in the Office Library was 2,819. During the year, 313 volumes, mostly on Education, were added to the Education Library. The accessions to the Office Library during the year came to 50, being mostly official reports. The number of books lent out from these two libraries was 1,312. Libraries un der the Educatio n Department.

29. The two Aided Free Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to work under the management of Committees, the members of which were partly Aided Public Libraries.

nominated by Government and partly elected by the subscribers. The following statement furnished particulars of the working of these libraries.

	Bangalore		Mysore	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
1 Number of members ...	684	795	153	135
2 Amount of Subscription ...	Rs. 6,842	Rs. 7,640	Rs. 1,686	Rs. 1,554
3 Total income	,, 14,952	,, 13,715	,, 6,570	,, 6,902
4 Expenditure	,, 14,311	,, 13,560	,, 4,979	,, 5,161
5 Balance	,, 641	,, 157	,, 1,590	,, 1,830
6 Total number of books	12,002	12,848	8,854	8,460
7 Number of books issued ...	60,634	66,069	27,137	28,728
8 Periodicals subscribed for (a) Indian.	73	70	54	47
do do (b) Foreign	58	60	27	24
9 Total number of visitors ...	87,905	88,092	56,965	71,751

Rural and Urban Libraries.

30. There were 50 District, Taluk and Town Libraries in the State, o which 17 stocked only Kannada Books and the rest stocked both English and Kan nada books. All these were managed by Committees and continued to do good work

Central Book Depot.

31. The Central Book Depot stocked books, furniture and educational appli ances and supplied them to Educational institutions and Government Departments through 126 Branch Depots and Agencies. The stock at the beginning of the yea was valued at Rs. 2,80,899 and purchases amounting to Rs. 1,25,865 were mad during the year. The net amount realised by sales at the Central and Branc Depots and at the Agencies amounted to Rs. 92,699 and the value of free supplie of books made to various Government Departments and Educational Institutions amounted to Rs. 43,636. The expenditure of the Depot (exclusive of commissio paid) amounted to Rs. 9,106.

(xii) Stores Purchase Committee.

General.

32. The Stores Purchase Committee consisted, as in previous years, of si official and two non-official members. During the year, there were seven meeting of the Committee and the average attendance at these meetings was 4·9. In all 4 subjects were considered by the Committee. The request of the Mysore Chambe of Commerce for one of its members being nominated on the Committee and fo the Chamber being furnished periodically with lists of successful tenderers for th various articles required by the Committee, was recommended to Government wh have since approved of the recommendation. The terms and conditions unde which the services of the Indian Stores Department of the Government c India may be availed of by the Committee, were finally settled and the proposal formulated by the Chief Controller of the Indian Stores Department in respec of the preparation of specifications, arrangements for inspections and tests an the procedure in regard to payments for stores ordered through that departmen were agreed to. Copies of certain standard specifications in use in the Indian Store Department have been furnished to the Committee for adoption in suitable case To secure more advantageous terms and better service than before, Messrs. Sout Indian Export Company were appointed as the sole general clearing agents a Madras, instead of two clearing agents *viz.*, Messrs. South Indian Export Compan and Messrs. Binny & Company.

Purchases—Foreign.

33. The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 107 of th aggregate value of £1,75,346 equivalent in Indian currency to about Rs. 23,37,95(The largest purchasing department was as usual the Electrical Department, th purchases of which amounted to £1,44,112 including the equipment ordered in cor nection with the VII Installation at the Cauvery Power Works. The next large purchase was by the Railway Department. The bulk of the foreign manufacture articles was obtained from the country of production either through the buyin agents in London or directly from the manufacturers. The total number (

Indian.

orders placed in India for various kinds of stores was 170 of the total value of Rs. 12,29,804. As compared with the previous year, there was a considerable increase both in respect of the volume and the value of the stores purchased during the year under report. The value of all kinds of stores purchased during the year aggregated to Rs. 35,66,754 representing an increase of over 5 lakhs or 16 per cent over the purchases of the previous year. The procedure adopted in making purchases was as in previous years, the tender system which enabled the Committee to secure rockbottom prices, by promoting keen competition among the tendering firms. As a result of wider publicity given to the requirements of the Committee, it has been possible to secure more favourable prices than those paid for similar articles in the previous year and there was also noticeable a general fall in the prices of all kinds of stores ordered during the year. The Committee encouraged indigenous industrial and commercial concerns also by entrusting work to them as opportunities arose.

Incidental cost—London Agency.

34. Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton continued as Consulting Engineers and buying agents to the Government, in London. There were no large schemes during the year in which the expert advice of the Consulting Engineers could be availed of; but their services were utilised with advantage in drawing up specifications, agreements, etc., in connection with the purchase of Foundry equipment for the Bhadravati Iron Works. The total expenditure incurred on account of the London Agency amounted to Rs. 54,040, out of which a sum of Rs. 24,269 represented the charges of inspection incurred by the Consulting Engineers and debitable direct to the departments in respect of which the particular stores were ordered. The net charges of the London Agency debitable *pro-rata* to the several indenting departments amounted to Rs. 29,771. This on the total value of foreign purchases, *viz.*, Rs. 23,37,950, works out to an incidence of 1·27 per cent as against 1·59 per cent during the previous year. The cost of the Stores Purchase Committee during the year was Rs. 14,092 giving on the total value of purchases made in India an incidence of 1·15 per cent as against 0·97 per cent in 1924-25. Taking the value of both local and foreign purchases, the total incidence of working cost on account of the London Agency and the Stores Purchase Committee was 1·23 per cent as against 1·28 per cent during the previous year.

Other activities.

35. The work of registration of firms was transferred to the Committee and the list of approved firms from whom the several kinds of stores may be obtained was revised and brought up-to-date. The rules of the Stores Purchase Committee as regards the responsibility of the Heads of Departments and the Stores Purchase Committee for obtaining deeds of agreements from contractors were revised. The Committee took timely action to see that stores ordered by them were not unduly delayed and the penal clauses were enforced against one local firm and two foreign firms.

R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

15TH DECEMBER 1926.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Rajamantra Dhurina Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji, Kt., M.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.	Dewan ...	6th March 1922	30th April 1926	Permitted to retire from 1st May 1926.
2. Amin-ul-Mulk Mirza Md. Ismail, B.A., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan ...	1st May 1926	...	
3. Mr. K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.A....	First Member of Council.	19th February 1925.	15th May 1926	Combined leave for six months from 15th May 1926, preparatory to retirement.
4. Mr. K. Chandy, B.A. ...	First Member of Council.	16th May 1926	...	
5. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A.	Second Member of Council.	16th May 1926	...	Also appointed as Second Member during the absence of Mr. Chandy on six weeks leave from 19th March 1926.
6. Rajamantra Pravina Dr. Sir Brajendra Nath Seal, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.	Extra Member of Council.	7th April 1925.	7th May 1926...	Permitted to relinquish the duties of Extra Member of Council.
7. Mr. R. B. Plumer, Bar.-at-Law ...	Chief Judge ...	2nd August 1924.	...	
8. Mr. K. Ramaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	28th August 1924.	4th July 1925	Died.
9. Mr. C. S. Doraswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court	1st July 1925	...	
10. Mr. D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, Chief Court	8th July 1925	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1925-26.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	III of 1925—Mysore Patents and Designs Regulation, 1925	Yes	7th July 1925 ...	To come into force three months after the date of passing.
2	IV of 1925—Lepers Regulation, 1925 ...	Yes	do ...	To come into force in any area on so declaring.
3	V of 1925—Regulation further to amend the Indian Penal Code as in Force in Mysore.	Yes	do	
4	VI of 1925—Regulation to amend the Mysore Factories Regulation, 1924.	Yes	do ...	To come into force three months after 27th August 1925.
5	VII of 1925—Regulation to amend the Mysore Vaccination Regulation.	No	do	
6	VIII of 1925—The Government Securities Regulation.	Yes	9th July 1925	
7	IX of 1925—The Ancient Monuments Preservation Regulation, 1925.	Yes	do	
8	X of 1925—Regulation to amend the Mysore Criminal Tribes Regulation.	Yes	15th July 1925	
9	XI of 1925—The Mysore Insolvency Regulation, 1925.	Yes	30th Sept. 1925	
10	XII of 1925—Regulation further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1911.	No	8th October 1925	
11	XIII of 1925—The Mysore Coffee Cess Regulation.	No	14th October 1925	To be in force for five years.
12	I of 1926—Cotton Excise Duty Suspension Regulation (Emergent Regulation).	Yes	25th March 1926	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1925-26.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force (combatant)	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of forces at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of the pay and allowances of the forces including the followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of the last year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, etc., including transfers				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	397	391	...	3	1	21	366	...	...	...	16	61	289	Rs. 1,76,844	Carbinee, Swords and Lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,812	1,727	8	11	17	70	1,637	...	...	...	55	369	1,213	3,86,778	Bored out M. H. Rifles and old pattern M. L. Muskets.	
Mysore Lancers ...	516	492	...	...	9	23	460	...	...	...	23	70	367	3,70,474	Rifles, M.L.E. Sword and Lances.	
Mysore Transport Corps	100	170	...	...	...	17	153	...	...	...	7	25	121	1,19,305	Nil	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1925-26.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400+200 P. A.	Rs. 15,97,271-5-0	58	2,516	29	2	221	3,972	920	
District Superintendents of Police ...	10	Rs. 250 to 450									
Special Superintendent of Police ...	1	Rs. 800+100 P. A.									
Police Probationer	1	Rs. 150.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	6	Rs. 200—10—250									
Inspectors of Police	126	Rs. 68 to 150									
Probationary Inspectors of Police ...	4	Rs. 46—10—56									
Sub-Inspectors of Police	201	Rs. 46 and 56									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police...	9	Rs. 31									
Jamadars	23	Rs. 31									
Sergeants or Duffedars	524	Rs. 21 and 24									
Subedars	3	Rs. 31—1—36									
Havaldars	5	2 (24—1—26) and 3 (22—1—24).									
Naiks	3	Rs. 20									
Drill Instructors	3	Rs. 22									
Constables	5,320	Rs. 12—1—15 for District, City, Railway & K.G.F. and Rs. 14, 15, 16 & 17 for the Spl. Res.									
Recruits on Kolar Gold Fields ...	3	Rs. 10									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	11,203	10,832	*7,552	*7,132	7,469	6,579	4,315	3,923	3,154	2,656	57·14	55·0	57·77	59 62	

* Includes persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. a. p. 2,47,367 12 2	Rs. a. p. 2,25,105 9 10	Rs. a. p. 1,18,314 11 1	Rs. a. p. 1,03,001 13 4	47·83	45·75	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offenc	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	3	8	11	6
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	2	2	3
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	5	5	10	8
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	1
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	27	43	70	63
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	69	53	122	65
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	3	5	1
		Total ...	106	114	220	147
		Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	38	70	108	68
12	307	Attempts at murder	3	7	10	8
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	14	29	43	34
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	1	11	12	9
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	10	19	29	19
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	8	28	36	27
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	28	83	111	92
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	8	12	6
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	86	234	320	218
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	86	61	97	50
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	4	3	7	13
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	82	141	223	148
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	8	22	30	21
		Total ...	322	716	1,038	714

VII.

of, and numbers of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1925-26.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	12	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	5	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	57+2*	20	1	8	2	1	8	...	20	30	...
65	367 +21*	49	...	14	13	...	22	...	49	317	...
4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	...
131	442 +23*	74	2	26	15	1	30	...	74	358	...
71	117 +4*	25	...	10	...	...	2	...	12	60	...
6	12	4	...	4	..	...	...	...	4	8	...
36	46 +5*	10	...	4	...	2	3	...	9	45	...
9	10	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	7	4	2	1	...	...	1	...	4	2	...
31	20 +1*	15	9	2	...	...	4	...	15	6	...
68	139 +10*	51	...	16	...	5	30	...	51	70	...
8	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
220	308 +19*	66	2	9	...	...	52	3	66	159	...
59	64 +20*	16	...	14	1	1	...	...	16	53	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
145	141 +9*	56	5	7	...	6	36	...	54	89	...
19	21+1*	10	...	5	1	...	4	...	10	9	...
692	890 +69*	261	19	75	2	14	132	3	245	508	...

* See remarks n page xi.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	1	...	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	..
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	6	1	...
9	147 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	13	...	11
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	20	1	11
		Class II—Serious Offences against Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	2	...	1	1
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	1	...	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	9	...	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	1	5	2
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	1	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	1	4	1
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	...	2	...	...
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confined	1	5	7	4
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	1	2	2
		Total ...	4	21	19	10

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1925-26.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	440	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	463	
2	2	1	2	1	...	11	2	52	
...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	6	
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
6	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	63	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	112	
1	...	4	7	2	...	...	...	47	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	2 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	
19	10	13	11	5	2	11	2	385	3 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Brought forward				
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	21	17	38	33
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	47	74	121	80
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	42	43	85	76
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	24	53	77	66
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking, house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	943	1,568	2,511	1,780
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	..
		Total ...	1,077	1,755	2,832	2,035
		Class IV—Minor Offences against person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	64	128	192	149
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	6	31	37	20
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	70	159	229	169
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	223	464	687	523
		Theft { ordinary	908	2,265	3,173	2,476
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	141	197	338	197
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	12	19	31	35
37	419, 420	Cheating	44	54	98	71
38	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	105	293	398	231
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	8	23	31	26
		Total ...	1,441	3,315	4,756	3,559
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,016	6,059	9,075	6,624
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	7	14	21	8
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	9	34	43	23
42		* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	141	1,552	1,693	1,375
		Total ...	157	1,600	1,757	1,406
		Grand Total ...	3,173	7,659	10,832	8,030

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1925-26.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
30	71+10 *	24	...	24	...	...	...	...	24	42	...
87	51	27	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	19	...
59	43+ 3*	9	...	7	...	1	1	...	9	46	...
51	23+ 2*	7	...	2	...	...	5	...	7	12	...
1,589	681+34 *	378	4	299	3	44	7	17	374	278	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,816	869+49 *	445	4	357	3	45	13	17	439	397	...
131	177+ 25*	18	...	6	...	2	10	...	18	140	...
30	31+ 1*	4	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
161	208+ 26*	22	...	6	1	2	13	...	22	154	...
462	406+ 31*	261	12	148	7	38	56	...	261	166	...
2,268	1,495+134*	967	55	535	16	98	208	37	949	601	...
204	114+ 7*	63	2	33	2	12	13	1	63	44	...
23	71+ 1*	13	1	6	1	...	5	...	13	7	...
65	41+ 1*	18	...	14	2	...	1	...	17	23	...
265	445+ 25*	146	12	45	...	12	76	1	146	249	...
17	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
3,304	2,520+199*	1,469	82	781	28	161	359	39	1,450	1,092	...
6,104	4,929+366*	2,271	107	1,245	49	223	547	59	2,230	2,509	...
12	17+ 5*	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	15	...
31	34	19	...	...	1	...	18	...	19	15	...
1,610	396+1,385*	1,631	8	117	4	...	1,496	4	1,629	117	...
1,653	447+1,390*	1,652	8	117	5	...	1,516	4	1,650	147	...
7,757	5,376+1756*	3,923	115	1,362	54	223	2,063	63	3,880	2,656	...

*Denotes persons appeared before Magistrates under orders.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Brought forward ...				
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	1	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	...	...	1
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	...	...	1
29	454, 459, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	30	30	30
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	30	31	32
		Class IV—Minor Offences against person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	5	1	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	1	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	5	2	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	...	74	29	20
		Theft { ordinary	...	300	73	70
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	11	3	5
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	2	...	...
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	2	3	1
38	447, 448, 453, 456... ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house breaking	...	45	15	2
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	...	435	123	98
		Total of classes I to V	6	511	176	151
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	225 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	1	...	...
42	.....	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	2	40	12	8
		Total ...	2	41	12	8
		Grand Total ...	8	552	188	159

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1925-26.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	11	...	3	10	...	...	47	
6	3	12	3	...	...	...	...	15	2 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	21	
139	49	40	25	6	1	...	...	129	4 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
153	52	63	28	9	11	...	...	229	6 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	
62	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	144	
146	56	47	10	2	...	...	...	426	16 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
22	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	42	
4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	
5	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	1 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	183	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
245	79	58	12	2	...	...	...	827	19 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
425	144	137	51	16	13	11	2	1,999	28 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
29	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	189 *a*	*a* 1 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C., and 1 released on furnishing Security under Section 123, Cr. P. C.
29	24	16	...	...	...	...	...	207 *b*	*b* Do
									c 29 bound over for good conduct under Section 562, Cr. P. C., and 1 released on furnishing Security under Section 123, Cr. P. C.
454	168	153	51	16	13	11	2	2,206	

APPENDIX VIII (Criminal.)

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

Name of court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under Section 562, Cr. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. No. 144, dated 9th December 1899	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total		Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred				
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in the presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Courts of Sessions...	130	124	64	* 215	14	...	...	...	331	293	...	144	106	...	...	42	1	...	
Courts of District Magistrates	21	10	(a) 3	10	...	2	...	...	30	15	...	2	10	...	..	2	1	...	
Courts of other Magistrates	19,212	18,442	(b) 5,869	5,744	1,299	22,139	...	...	37,669	35,051	7,393	13,535	7,574	236	141	5,931	38	203	
Grand Total ...	19,363	18,576	(c) 5,936	5,969	1,313	22,141	...	...	38,030	35,359	7,393	13,681	7,690	236	141	5,975	40	203	

* 2 cases involving 1 person each were split into 4 cases involving 1 person each.
(a) Excluding 2 persons whose cases were transferred.
(b) Excluding 403 persons whose cases were transferred.
(c) Excluding 405 do do

APPENDIX IX (Criminal.)

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court of Mysore ...	5	4	116	69	41	15	28	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	21	
Courts of Session	18	18	182	134	47	38	63	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	31	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate powers.	40	20	185	109	90	47	335	157	...	...	...	...	25	15	51	32	
Grand Total ...	63	42	488	312	178	100	426	217	...	...	...	...	25	15	127	84	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year					
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
													Rs. a. p.														Days
Munsiffs' Courts ..	13,458	(a) 2 13,87	31,753	(d) 32,702	1,106	1,122	46,317	47,696	32,440	33,625	13,877	14,071	58,40,998 1 4	1,445	30,303	865	19,857	10,218	1,520	643	...	375	18,359	6,905	495	7,866	51,260,44 15 1	147·82
Subordinate Judges' Courts ...	2,508	(b) 2,678	5,116	5,139	164	203	7,679	8,020	4,911	5,660	2,768	2,960	14,52,227 0 6	38	5,073	28	2,464	2,462	1	142	66	4	3,030	976	133	291	14,68,590 0 5	195·72
District Judges' Courts	134	(c) 114	53	70	...	1	187	185	72	69	115	116	11,71,564 4 2	16	36	18	2	4	2	2	53	7	1	17	6	45	17,42,365 3 11	759·60
Total ...	16,100	(e) 16,664	36,922	(f) 37,911	1,270	1,326	54,183	55,901	37,423	38,754	16,760	17,147	84,64,789 6 0	1,499	35,412	911	22,323	12,684	1,523	787	119	386	21,390	7,898	634	8,882	83,37,000 3 5	155·22

(a) Excluding 5 suits transferred. (b) Excluding 90 suits transferred.
(c) Excluding 1 suit wrongly included, having been disposed of during 1924-25.
(d) Including 89 suits received by transfer in the Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Bangalore and Mysore.
(e) Excluding 95 suits transferred and 1 suit wrongly shown having been disposed of during 1924-25.
(f) Including 89 suits received by transfer in the Additional Munsiffs' Courts at Bangalore and Mysore

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	20,706	22,059	93,97,176 2 11	37,181	37,698	67,64,872 14 4	57,887	59,757	1,61,62,049 1 3	35,828	36,086	72,90,093 14 0	22,059	23,671	88,71,955 3 3	13,405	6,284	4,032
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	2,956	3,922	16,56,690 12 4	5,425	5,590	11,48,772 14 2	8,381	9,512	28,05,463 10 6	4,459	4,970	11,74,196 3 10	3,922	4,642	16,31,265 6 8	1,786	1,694	1,062
District Judges' Courts.	75	92	7,92,482 13 11	101	90	4,09,519 6 3	176	182	12,02,002 4 2	84	77	6,26,711 15 6	92	105	5,75,290 4 8	38	24	43
Grand Total ...	23,737	26,073	1,18,46,349 13 2	42,707	43,378	83,23,165 2 9	66,444	69,451	2,01,69,514 15 11	40,371	41,133	90,91,004 1 4	26,073	28,318	1,10,78,510 14 7	15,229	7,952	5,137

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the number and results of appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of								Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.									Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																							
Appeals from original decrees ...	485	524	369	378	854	902	260	177	594	725	3,08,566 11 3	7,48,888 9 10	154	88	29	26	38	14	7	10	32	39	516·51	541·80	
Do appellate decrees ...	59	93	177	238	236	331	143	151	93	180	22,683 12 3	44,834 0 4	104	104	20	25	8	9	4	...	7	13	143·27	180·77	
Do original orders ...	21	30	95	99	116	129	56	69	30	40	...	...	55	50	27	36	1	..	...	...	3	3	87·77	88·21	
Do appellate orders ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	565	(a)647	642	716	1,207	1,363	490	418	717	945	3,31,250 7 6	7,93,722 10 2	314	243	76	87	47	23	11	10	42	55	328·28	313·84	
District Judges' Courts—		(b)																					
Appeals from decrees ...	365	490	611	572	996	1,062	330	427	666	635	1,76,019 3 5	1,81,213 14 1	175	251	45	80	55	33	29	22	26	41	383·03	406·77	
Do orders ...	98	(c)100	128	124	226	224	118	139	108	85	...	...	57	77	27	27	2	1	13	22	19	12	286·07	288·44	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																							
Appeals from decrees ...	349	370	498	424	847	794	477	507	370	287	79,724 12 1	1,40,977 10 8	308	328	87	97	38	34	25	27	19	21	612·75	438·01	
Do orders ...	...	...	2	23	2	23	2	19	...	4	...	...	1	11	...	5	...	...	...	3	1	...	639·0	77·10	
Grand Total ...	1,397	1,597 (d)	1,881	1,859	3,278	3,456	1,417	1,510	1,861	1,946	5,86,994 7 0	11,15,914 2 11	855	910	235	296	142	91	78	84	107	129	423·72	376·03	

(a) Excluding 70 appeals transferred to District Court, Bangalore.
(b) Excluding 186 appeals transferred, of which 185 to Subordinate Judges' Courts and 1 from District Court, Mysore, to District Court, Bangalore.
(c) Excluding 8 transferred to Subordinate Judges' Courts.
(d) Excluding 264 appeals transferred from one court to another.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1925.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 District Jail at Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields 71 Taluk Lock-ups	1,254	6,551	9,379	7,805	1,197·31	1,105·40	1,097	Rs. a. p. 1,47,582–2–2	23 Days	10

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1924-25		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents, of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	1,57,090	1,50,682	73,158	69,876	70,151	68,179	359	368	1,105	1,101	11,826	10,688	1,56,894	1,50,611	Rs. a. p. 4,57,12,970 8 4	Rs. a. p. 4,61,77,304 15 4	243	206	327	36	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

Description	Past year (revised figures)			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	69,815	1,96,61,643 9 0	1,34,213 8 0	73,079	1,90,53,038 5 1	1,38,044 10 0	
Sales	68,151	2,04,36,682 14 7	1,44,490 10 0	69,991	2,00,07,544 1 3	1,45,877 0 0	
Wills	882	5,42,132 8 4	4,887 4 0	845	6,32,711 4 0	4,547 8 0	
Money bonds	1,145	4,08,468 11 4	2,074 14 0	964	2,83,284 6 11	1,450 8 0	
Miscellaneous	10,618	51,08,377 4 1	34,381 6 0	12,015	57,36,392 7 1	37,627 12 0	
Fees realised on operations other than registrations in Books I, III and IV.	.....	.....	23,216 13 9	.....	.....	24,560 14 5*	*Includes Rs. 4, as. 3 and pies 5 recovered in the office of the I.-G. of Registration.
Total Receipts ...	1,50,611	4,61,77,304 15 4	3,43,264 7 9	1,56,894	4,57,12,970 8 4	3,52,108 4 5	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,54,009 10 7	.....	.....	1,55,951 8 9	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,89,254 13 2	.....	.....	1,96,156 11 8	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1925 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1925-26	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1926 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1924-25	Present year 1925-26		Past year 1924-25	Present year 1925-26		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	82,456	8,64,195	7,48,257	8,30,713	8,19,023	7,72,602	58,111	
1. Yelahanka	6,599	7,777	3,500	10,099	5,141	7,525	2,574	
2. Hoskote	2,500	5,506	5,553	8,053	5,177	5,285	2,768	
3. Sulebele	3,486	1,496	1,646	5,132	1,158	1,276	3,856	
4. Dodballapur	3,273	7,362	8,937	12,210	8,066	7,959	4,251	
5. Nelamangala	3,650	4,972	4,407	8,057	4,901	5,333	2,724	
6. Tyamagondlu	4,122	4,949	4,743	8,865	7,765	5,007	3,858	
7. Kankanhalli	2,370	3,467	3,794	6,164	3,369	3,952	2,212	
8. Magadi	7,180	5,851	6,108	13,288	4,903	10,885	2,403	
9. Closepet	742	3,896	6,109	6.851	4,505	4,758	2,093	
10. Channapatna	11,424	14,104	16,420	27,664	15,956	16,371	11,293	
11. Anekal	4,035	4,955	4,753	8,788	6,063	5,389	3,399	
12. Sarjapur	2,091	2,620	2,182	4,273	4,922	2,327	1,946	
13. Devanhalli	4,159	7,333	7,236	11,395	11,428	9,497	1,898	
14. Vadigenhalli	1,256	3,395	3,107	4,363	5,593	3,782	581	
Total ...	1,39,343	9,41,898	8,26,572	9,65,915	9,07,970	8,61,948	1,03,967	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	3,888	23,570	2,6650	30,538	25,547	22,479	8,059	
2. Bowringpet	2,106	21,520	23,308	25,409	23,138	24,224	1,185	
3. Chintamani	8,297	21,932	26,976	35,273	19,805	26,179	9,094	
4. Chikballapur	10,397	26,233	23,832	34,229	25,837	24,957	9,272	
5. Mulbagal	3,536	7,169	5,764	9,300	6,615	4,684	4,616	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,249	6,148	6,367	8,616	6,538	6,620	1,996	
7. Malur	748	3,552	3,626	4,374	3,150	3,327	1,047	
8. Srinivaspur	1,712	3,396	3,013	4,725	3,122	3,046	1,679	
9. Bagepalli	1,115	1,072	1,925	3,040	1,136	1,389	1,651	
10. Goribidnur	2,396	3,995	4,505	6,901	4,437	3,958	2,943	
11. Gudibanda	109	1,142	246	2,156	1,003	1,990	166	
Total ...	36,553	1,19,729	1,28,008	1,64,561	1,20,328	1,22,853	41,708	

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Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1925 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1925-26	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1926 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1924-25	Present year 1925-26		Past year 1924-25	Present year 1925-26		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	3,11,46	57,188	64,163	95,309	1,40,645	48,779	46,530	
2. Maddagiri ...	381	7,087	16,314	16,695	7,760	9,728	6,967	
3. Sira ...	2,526	7,920	7,399	9,825	12,558	9,961	—36	
4. Chiknayakanhalli ...	910	7,278	6,927	7,837	7,789	7,099	738	
5. Gubbi ...	1,399	8,954	5,994	7,393	8,580	7,365	28	
6. Tiptur ...	5,310	24,397	25,734	31,044	41,354	24,973	6,071	
7. Kunigal ...	3,283	7,400	8,575	11,858	6,921	9,354	2,504	
8. Pavagada ...	3,689	2,951	3,597	7,286	2,532	2,508	4,778	
9. Koratagere ...	909	3,076	2,569	3,478	2,686	2,970	508	
10. Turuvekere...	1,976	4,988	4,483	6,459	5,720	5,195	1,264	
Total ...	51,529	1,32,029	1,45,755	1,97,284	2,36,365	1,27,932	69,352	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	44,086	4,52,344	4,74,944	5,19,030	4,19,822	4,36 294	82,736	
1. Nanjangud ...	8,525	34,608	32,438	40,963	40,467	32,568	8,395	
2. Chamrajnagar	8,422	14,625	15,829	24,251	12,999	11,745	11,506	
3. Seringapatam	—897	10,461	9,270	8,373	11,735	10,407	—2,034	
4. Malvalli ...	13,986	9,318	8,293	22,279	5,523	12,929	9,350	
5. Yedatore ...	10,242	3,916	5,504	15,746	3,215	2,898	12,848	
6. Saligrama ...	3,164	3,871	4,963	8,127	4,011	6,451	1,676	
7. Hunsur ...	15,998	10,633	11,709	27.707	11,754	23,569	41,38	
8. Periyapatna...	2,236	1,920	4,341	6,577	3,684	3,620	2,957	
9. Heggaddevankote.	731	1,132	1,112	1,843	1,199	1,181	662	
10. Saragoor ...	717	1,331	1,664	2,381	1,737	1,751	630	
11. T.-Narsipur...	1,798	9,261	9,575	11,373	10,483	9,987	1,386	
12. Bannur ...	1,884	3,187	4,454	6,338	3,598	7,494	—1,156	
13. Mugur ...	589	470	2,078	2,767	1,903	1,529	1,138	
14. Talkad ...	—3,489	15,57	8,282	4,791	4,434	3,370	1,421	
15. Mandya ...	100	2,995	2,801	2,901	2,896	2,711	190	
16. Maddur ...	967	2,352	5,415	6,412	2,625	5,418	994	
17. Krishnarajpete	869	2,575	2,462	3,331	4,186	2,534	797	
18. Nagamangala	2,463	2,768	33,96	5,859	3,315	2,863	2,996	
19. French Rocks	3,736	6,789	44,36	8,172	5,088	5,362	2,810	
20. Melkote ...	176	1,845	2,076	2,252	2,707	2,245	7	
21. Ramasamudra	955	1,684	2,196	3,151	1,888	2,110	1,041	
22. Gundlupet ...	1,121	6,751	6,949	80,70	8,499	798	7,273	
Total ...	1,18,377	5,86,363	6,24,217	7,42,594	5,67,788	5,90,833	1,51,761	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1925	Receipts during		Total in the current year 1925-26	Expenditure during		Balance on the 30th June 1926 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1924-25	Present year 1925-26		Past year 1924-25	Present year 1925-26		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan Town ...	6,466	27,423	26,881	33,347	23,623	21,361	11,986	
2. Hole-Narsipur	—109	1,53,603	29,357	29,248	17,328	25,718	3,530	
3. Alur (Minor) ...	14,817	6,956	13,073	27,890	13,109	12,549	15,341	
4. Saklespur do ...	6,809	8,883	9,659	16,467	11,409	8,525	7,942	
5. Belur do ...	3,877	6,337	6,797	10,674	5,258	5,541	5,133	
6. Arsikere do ...	19,772	17,111	16,223	35,995	18,222	24,102	11,893	
7. Haranahalli do ...	774	857	1,635	2,409	1,237	1,415	994	
8. Banavar do ...	625	1,156	3,747	4,372	530	2,905	1,467	
9. Channarayapatna do ...	6,671	4,408	4,545	11,216	4,069	5,013	6,203	
10. Sravanabelagola do ...	3,928	7,110	2,851	6,779	6,853	4,223	2,553	
11. Arkalgud od ...	6,227	5,498	6,082	12,309	5,031	5,453	6,586	
12. Konanur do ...	2,655	3,676	2,546	5,201	2,633	2,581	2,620	
Total ...	72,511	1,04,728	1,23,396	1,95,907	1,09,302	1,19,386	76,521	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	32,936	94,653	87,031	1,19,967	70,038	1,14825	5,142	
2. Bhadravati	10,362	5,574	9,198	19,560	4,974	18,817	743	
3. Channagiri	3,945	4,979	4,722	8,668	5,427	5,358	3,309	
4. Honnali	5,531	4,684	5,761	11,292	4,813	8,638	2,654	
5. Nyamti	6,107	4,864	4,479	10,586	3,843	4,104	6,482	
6. Shikarpur	1,954	7,110	8,960	10,914	6,955	8,977	1,937	
7. Shiralkoppa	1,079	2,589	3,193	4,272	3,155	3,085	1,187	
8. Sorab	501	2,780	2,688	3,189	3,070	2,798	391	
9. Sagar	7,673	12,586	11,549	19,222	11,325	8,738	10,484	
10. Kallurkatte	4,169	2,673	3,019	7,188	2,591	2,293	4,895	
11. Tirthahalli	3,283	8,902	13,009	16,292	8,712	13,574	2,718	
12. Kumsi	1,814	2,018	2,131	3,945	1,884	2,300	1,645	
Total ...	79,354	1,53,412	1,55,740	2,35,094	1,26,757	1,93,507	41,587	

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on the 1st July 1925 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1925-26	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1926 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1924-25	Present year 1925-26		Past year 1924-25	Present year 1925-26		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	21,555	56,224	77,779	72,098	5,681	...	...	
2. Tarikere	4,419	26,905	31,324	29,398	1,926	...	...	
3. Birur	6,186	13,655	19,841	9,182	10,029	...	...	
4. Kadur	3,263	33,635	36,898	32,640	4,258	..	...	
5. Koppa	11,937	4,525	16,462	7,219	9,243	...	...	
6. Mudgere	3,376	5,144	8,520	8,062	458	...	...	
7. Sivane ...	4,032	3,669	7,701	5,023	2,678	...	...	
8. Narasimharajapura ...	1,514	2,038	3,552	1,822	1,730	...	...	
9. Ajjampur	3,003	985	3,988	878	3,109	...	...	
10. Sringeri	2,946	4,956	7,902	4,737	3,165	...	...	
Total ...	42,231	1,39,229	2,13,967	17,17,89	42,277	...	...	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug Town Municipalities	2,728	36,348	40,408	43,133	36,463	33,366	9,767	
2. Davangere do ...	8,514	67,407	70,164	78,678 20,000	84,201	0,294	18,384	
3. Harihar... do ...	9,784	22,443	14,117	01	14,360	17,460	6,441	
4. Challakere Minor Municipalities	6,188	11,068	11,641	17,829	12,726	8,679	9,150	
5. Hiriyur... do ...	6,374	4,787	6,696	13,070	5,113	10,092	2,978	
6. Hosdurga do ...	3,827	6,138	5,891	9,718	11,785	7,267	2,451	
7. Holalkere do ...	3,086	4,316	6,740	9,826	4,570	7,754	2,072	
8. Jagalur do ...	3,896	5,654	5,803	9,699	6,588	6,747	2,952	
9. Molakalmuru do ..	208	3,040	3,228	3,436	3,530	2,852	584	
10. Naikanhatti do ..	1,564	2,450	2,473	4,037	4,578	2,045	1,992	
11. Mayakonda do ...	2,087	2,513	1,888	3,975	1,540	2,002	1,973	
12. Malebennur do ...	667	1,028	1,220	1,887	1,394	1,335	552	
Total ...	48,923	1,67,192	1,70,266	2,19,189	1,86,848	1,79,893	59,296	
Grand Total ...	5,88,821	23,24,967	23,25,690	29,14,511	23,93,896	23,68,041	5,46,470	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1925-26

Month	July 1925	August 1925	September 1925	October 1925	November 1925	December 1925	January 1926	February 1926	March 1926	April 1926	May 1926	June 1926	Total for the year	Total of the past year	Average of the past five years	Remarks
Mysore State.	7·86	4·67	4·55	2·16	2·70	1·81	0·92	0·02	0·37	1·54	2·55	3·27	32·42	43·98	36·32	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Article	During June 1925		During June 1926		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	3	15	4	1	
2. Rice (best sort)	3	15	4	0	
3. Do (common)	4	15	5	1	
4. Javar	8	5	9	8	
5. Ragi	9	12	10	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1925-26.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21. Medical	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
22. Sanitation	.....	855	.....	.....	.....	.....	855
23. Irrigation works charged to Revenue. In charge of P. W. Officers—							
Major works	2,40,648	.....	2,40,648	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	98,993	1,42,281	2,41,274	.....	3,50,601	3,50,601	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	1,71,856	.....	50,331	50,331	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	1,573	.....	1,320	1,320	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—926	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,39,641	1,42,281	6,54,425	.....	4,02,252	4,02,252	.....
Grants-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on account of—							
Establishment	.....	.....	50,449	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	1,442	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Irrigation Works ...	3,39,641	1,42,281	7,06,316	.....	4,02,252	4,02,252	11,08,568
24. Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. Officers—							
Civil Buildings	4,72,095	1,57,503	6,29,598				
Communications	74,129	7,00,735	7,74,864	2,03,959	3,89,387	5,93,346	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,31,634	1,49,645	2,81,279				
Loss on Stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	4,93,901	.....	.....	1,06,108	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	11,312	.....	.....	2,469	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—42,810	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	6,77,858	1,07,883	21,46,144	2,03,959	3,89,387	7,01,923	28,50,067
Civil Works in charge of P. W. officers—							
24. Civil Works— In charge of Civil officers ...	2,114	9,923	12,037	.....	.....	.....	12,037
Total Civil Works ...	6,79,972	10,17,806	21,60,181	2,03,959	3,89,387	7,01,923	28,62,104
27. Agriculture	6,635	.....	6,635	.....	.....	.....	6,635
30. Grants for Public Improvements	50,649	.....	50,649	.....	.....	.....	50,649
31. Army—11. Military Works ...	40,148	21,148	61,296	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	19,768	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	40,148	21,148	81,128	.....	.....	.....	81,128
38. Krishnarajasagara Works— Capital account	7,08,639	.....	7 08,639	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	1,47,838	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	—109	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—2,293	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,08,639	.....	8,54,075	.....	.....	.....	8,54,075

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1925-26.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXV. Krishnarajasagara Works (Net receipts)—							
(2) Working expenses ...	.....	51,641	51,641	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Irrigation—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	74,809	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	51,641	1,25,824	.....	.....	.....	1,25,824
XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (Net receipts)—							
(2) Working expenses ...	.....	87,269	87,269	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	5,839	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Depreciation ...	.....	.....	1,02,482	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	87,269	1,95,790	.....	.....	.....	1,95,790
Contribution Works—							
In charge of P.W. officers—							
Irrigation Works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Civil Works—							
Civil buildings ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Contribution Works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works— Depreciation Fund ...	.....	2,969	2,969	.....	.....	.....	2,969
27. Loans to Municipalities	.....	2,04,449	2,04,449	.....	.....	.....	2,04,449
Total State Funds and Local Funds ...	18,25,684	15,28,425	43 88,878	2,03,959	7,91,639	11,04,175	54,93,053

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1925-26.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goat	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1925-26	169,062	260,275	7,650	52,934	144,023	234,231	349,376	2,610	10,275	...	113,572	38,635	
Kolar		180,501	150,966	9,575	54,102	90,057	464,997	281,723	1,789	8,768	...	93,082	32,400	
Tumkur		192,885	168,105	7,329	44,405	104,575	556,802	307,622	1,974	6,845	..	111,522	29,579	
Mysore		312,356	392,941	9,285	84,771	202,897	599,507	380,636	2,453	7,188	11	209,950	66,142	
Hassan		200,689	194,830	7,391	51,062	121,870	236,338	120,873	2,035	1,857	...	103,749	19,994	
Shimoga		189,405	134,898	20,932	62,457	156,813	25,450	62,193	850	688	...	79,680	33,593	
Kadur		122,607	92,531	9,123	31,324	75,992	61,473	52,184	735	1,255	1	54,700	13,767	
Chitaldrug		173,474	99,551	10,456	78,460	97,714	313,223	187,410	1,968	4,169	6	75,280	27,205	
Total ...		1,540,979	1,494,097	81,744	459,535	993,941	2,492,021	1,742,017	14,475	41,045	18	841,535	261,315	

APPENDIX XXI

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Mysore State during 1925-26.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1924-25	599	26,60,577	97	90,667	254	4,94,472	2,595	36,44,466	3,545	68,90,182	
	1925-26	578	27,33,246	95	98,567	254	4,66,210	2,573	34,85,415	3,500	67,78,438	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1925-26.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1924-25	Collection during the current year 1925-26	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	83,00,474	1,00,00,407	...	...
A. Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	11,05,993	1,08,71,843	1,19,77,836	1,06,76,120	1,10,26,514	1,38,123	8,13,199
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Kayamgutta village ...	1,47,636	5,59,687	7,07,323	5,40,973	5,66,230	3,207	1,37,886
Miscellaneous ...	2,53,070	10,89,326	13,42,396	10,55,203	10,33,946	11,528	2,96,922
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,86,114*	*1,86,114*	*1,77,100*	*1,86,114*	...	...
Total ...	15,06,699	1,23,34,742	1,38,41,441	1,20,95,196	1,24,40,576	12,52,858	12,48,007
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	12,01,522	12,01,522	13,14,470	12,01,522	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	47,251	47,251	51,670	47,251	...	...
Deduct—Refund ...	...	*1,912*	*1,912*	*1,071*	*1,912*	...	...
Total ...	...	12,46,861	12,46,861	13,65,069	12,46,861	...	...
B. Forest—							
1. Sandal oil ...	...	21,89,212	21,89,212	16,66,876	21,50,503	...	38,709
2. Timber and etc., removal by Govt. and Private Agency ...	12,51,914	12,79,782	25,31,696	17,11,285	17,42,497	1,87,632	6,01,567
3. Miscellaneous ...	11,499	81,061	92,560	60,510	86,394	46	6,120
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*3,123*	*3,123*	*768*	*3,123*	...	...
Total ...	12,63,413	35,46,932	48,10,345	34,37,903	39,76,271	1,87,678	6,46,396
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	92,338	26,72,597	27,64,935	25,29,159	25,99,748	4,877	1,60,310
2. Toddy ...	3,14,865	34,05,823	37,20,688	34,52,296	32,76,611	9,049	4,35,028
3. Ganja and majum ...	10,920	4,67,320	4,78,240	4,86,226	4,48,132	670	29,438
Opium	2,179	92,688	94,867	91,174	93,778	329	760
Other receipts ...	29,304	1,38,182	1,67,486	1,87,617	1,41,116	3,613	22,757
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	..	*92,483*	*92,483*	*1,03,199*	*92,483*	...	...
Total ...	4,49,606	66,84,127	71,33,733	66,43,273	64,66,902	18,538	6,48,293
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	8,11,573	8,11,573	8,19,553	8,11,573	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	11,45,030	11,45,030	10,93,457	11,45,030	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	69,546	69,546	64,622	69,546	...	...
4. Plain paper for court purposes ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	32,944	32,944	32,186	32,944	...	..
6. Fines and Penalties	...	22,885	22,885	22,489	22,885	...	..
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*1 05,590*	*1,05,590*	*90,246*	*1,05,590*	...	...
Total ...	...	19,76,388	19,76,388	19,42,066	19,76,388	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1924-25	Current year 1925-26	Actual expenditure 1924-25	Expenditure during current year 1925-26	
A. Tribute—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	27,01,000	27,73,000	28,47,375	28,28,952	
2. Forest	11,18,000	11,62,000	11,33,483	12,30,640	
3. Excise	4,12,000	3,97,000	3,99,931	3,88,487	
3 (a) Income-tax	83,000	82,000	78,517	80,980	
4. Stamps	87,000	94,000	80,452	90,394	
5. Registration	1,49,000	1,50,000	1,51,661	1,52,689	
Total ...	45,50,000	46,56,000	46,91,419	47,72,142	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	23,00,000	
2. General Administration	12,92,000	13,90,000	13,64,100	14,91,752	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	98,000	86,000	99,032	81,906	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,40,000	3,08,000	3,41,100	2,94,655	
5. Miscellaneous	75,000	74,000	70,261	1,45,843	
6. Courts of Law...	10,76,000	9,97,000	10,07,570	9,89,020	
7. Jails	1,51,000	1,61,000	1,46,972	1,45,497	
8. Police	16,16,000	16,23,000	15,41,298	15,95,817	
9. Army	17,22,000	17,33,000	16,75,598	16,33,714	
Total ...	86,70,000	86,72,000	85,45,841	86,78,204	
D. Public Instruction	45,66,000	46,89,000	44,61,215	45,10,480	
E. Medical charges	9,88,000	9,93,000	9,93,848	10,05,645	
F. Religious charges	3,45,000	3,47,000	3,48,691	3,31,540	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	12,00,000	10,70,000	9,08,297	2,96,094	
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works	24,91,000	36,45,000	22,60,012	26,18,654	
3. Industrial Works	.....	35,000	—5,432	21,049	
4. Iron Works...	.....	6,25,000	6,65,916	4,74,295	
Total ...	36,91,000	47,15,000	38,28,793	34,10,092	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	6,75,000	7,18,000	8,20,100	7,03,541	
ii. Civil Works	18,17,000	18,45,000	19,55,764	22,35,434	
Total ..	24,92,000	25,63,000	27,75,864	29,38,975	
I. Pensions	13,07,000	14,87,000	16,24,518	16,20,253	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1924-25	Current year 1925-26	Actual expenditure 1924-25	Expenditure during current year 1925-26	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Capitalisation Fund	...	...	...	...	
2. Supervision of Mines	2,15,000	2,17,000	2,08,939	2,11,815	
3. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	33,01,000	33,64,000	34,63,878	35,93,397	
5. Reserve for interest for capital expenditure.	...	..	...	...	
6. Sanitation and Vaccination ...	76,000	77,000	89,716	83,965	
7. Economic Conference	...	...	...	...	
8. Agriculture	7,42,000	7,83,000	8,11,470	10,21,377	
9. Industries and Commerce ...	1,44,000	1,34,000	1,47,947	1,30,919	
10. Co-operative Societies	1,10,000	1,17,000	1,04,116	1,17,489	
11. Grants for Public Improvements ...	4,58,000	4,20.000	3,32,368	3,95,454	
12. Famine Relief	...	...	86,100	...	
13. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...	
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	1,000	25,000	3,069	—622	
15. ,, Electrical ,, ...	...	...	995	24	
16. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	...	...	...	...	
17. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	2,01,161	...	
18. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds	...	...	*1,32,124*	*1,86,421*	
Total ...	69,25,000	70,05,000	71,95,635	72,45,397	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	...	...	3,79,65,824	3,80,12 728	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	...	...	9,85,898	35,11,772	
2. Debt	...	...	2,928	2,757	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance	...	...	...	...	
(b) Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	...	...	
(c) Endowment for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	...	1,57,557	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	
5. Local and other funds	...	...	1,52,276	10,59,980	
6. Deposits	...	...	1,94,921	...	
7. Advances	...	...	7,29,543	2,64,604	
8. Suspense account	...	...	...	...	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	44,933	
10. Loans	...	...	3,25,243	75,722	
11. Remittances	...	...	...	7,79,212	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	50,437	...	
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	24,41,246	58,96,567	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	...	...	4,04,07,070	4,39,09,295	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	1,00,00,407	88,57,741	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	...	...	5,04,07,477	5,27,67,036	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1925.

Number of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*182 Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,193,223	22,696	14,596	4,713	1,884	1,299	...	204	1,008,372	11,962·97	879·89	12,842·86	

*Excludes 9 State Non-public, 4 Private Non-aided and 7 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1925.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year (1924)	Present year (1925)			Past year (1924)	Present year (1925)			Past year (1924)	Present year (1925)	Past year (1924)	Present year (1925)	
Mysore State	5,859,952	105,816	100,582	.....	5,234	124,120	102,263	.....	21,857	18·05	17·16	21·18	17·45	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1925-26.

Number of institutions 1924-25	Number of institutions 1925-26	Names of Institutions	Number on rolls on 30th June 1924-25	Number on rolls on 30th June 1925-26	Average daily attendance 1924-25	Average daily attendance 1925-26	Expenditure from: State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2	2	Arts Colleges for men	959	1,218	806	1,009						
1	1	Do for women	10	17	9	16	7,25,600	...	...	1,17,360	65,566	(a)9,08,546
1	1	Engineering College	211	212	192	188						
1	1	Medical College	19	177	15	155						
4	4	Oriental Colleges for men	288	331	207	211	57,684			40	606	58,330
1	1	Teaching College	11	11	10	10	12,690	...	...	...	...	12,690
10	10	Total	1,499	1,966	1,239	1,589	79,61,74	..	...	1,17,420	66,172	9,79,766
		Secondary Schools.										
22	23	High Schools, English, for boys	6,985	7,284	6,013	6,171	3,85,052	...	...	1,58,894	42,357	5,80,803
3	3	Do Vernacular, for boys	290	286	239	211	7,572	...	...	...	...	7,572
205	215	Middle Schools, English, for boys	21,137	22,047	15,947	16,801	5,40,434	30,902	120	10,822	20,646	6,02,924
321	310	Incomplete Middle Schools, for boys	6,966	6,496	4,041	4,002	1,87,070	12,937	...	416	2,425	2,03,448
5	5	High Schools, English, for girls	203	233	165	191	47,998	...	...	1,369	6,776	56,143
1	1	Do Vernacular, for girls	26	24	22	22	6,327	...	...	...	...	6,327
22	23	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,274	1,242	922	917	72,150	3,356	...	4,599	10,658	90,763
53	50	Incomplete Middle Schools for girls	902	837	637	568	36,584	35	...	...	3,048	39,667
632	630	Total	37,733	38,351	28,586	28,676	12,83,787	47,230	120	1,70,600	85,910	15,87,647
		Primary Education.										
5,448	5,462	Primary Schools, for boys	211,902	216,109	148,956	152,929	11,24,867	3,64,491	27,186	162	...	15,16,706
700	703	Do for girls	35,901	36,153	23,373	23,943	2,28,906	1,29,138	17,369	11	1 217	3,76,641
6,148	6,165	Total	247,803	252,262	172,329	176,872	13,53,773	4,93,629	44,555	173	1,217	18,93,347
		Schools (Special).										
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	382	639	398	487	47,801	...	...	...	...	47,801
3	3	Do do Mistresses	60	90	43	76	14,432	...	...	135	3,629	18,196
17	17	Industrial Schools for males	1,181	1,465	945	1,104	1,17,472	...	...	20,472	...	1,37,944
1	2	Do do for females	14	64	11	32	840	...	...	...	2,381	3,221
4	4	Commercial Schools	628	619	367	448	13,414	...	...	5,390	998	19,802
48	49	Sanskrit Schools	1,647	1,609	1,217	1,260	4,949	2,799	650	...	572	8,970
3	3	Schools for the Deaf and the Blind	70	87	43	49	7,161	...	...	365	850	8,376
1	1	Engineering School	221	222	191	192	42,287	...	...	4,157	...	46,444
1	2	Agricultural School	31	36	24	26	22,400	...	...	...	1,000	(b) 23,400
...	...	Practical Instruction classes	...	...	...	...	5,626	4,135	...	..	...	9,761
1	...	Medical School	168	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	88	Total	4,342	4,831	3,284	3,674	2,76,382	6,934	650	30,519	9,430	3,23,915
6,876	6,893	Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure	291,876	297,410	205,438	210,813	87,10,116	5,47,793	45,325	3,18,712	1,62,729	(c)47,84,675
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTION.										
...	13	Advanced		143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,131	1,160	Elementary	16,018	18,436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,131	1,173	Total	16,018	18,579	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Strength and Indirect Expenditure	...	...	...	...	10,57,080	80,626	922	1,23,050	26,750	12,89,028
		Grand Total of all Institutions and Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	307,894	315,989	205,438	210,813	47,67,196	6,28,419	46,247	4,42,362	1,89,479	60,73,703
8,007	8,066											

(a) These figures which relate to University Education are Provisional and include both direct and indirect expenditure. (b) Figures given by the Comptroller as "Revised Estimate" for 1925-26 adopted as the information has not been received from the Department. (c) Included under Medical College.